FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS COUNCIL TO DISCUSS FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE

PY170009 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The OAS Inter-American Economic and Social Council will meet on 27 August in Santiago to discuss the Latin American foreign debt, which surpasses $360 billion. The Council has already drawn up a report recommending the continuation of the dialogue between the Latin American and Caribbean nations and the United States in search for a solution to the problem. In Santiago, the council will discuss the issue, trying to find practical solutions within the reach of developing countries. OAS Secretary General Baena Soares believe that with the political support of signatory countries, the OAS will be able to make a useful and efficient evaluation of possible solutions, thus helping to reverse the trend toward the impoverishment of the Latin American and Caribbean nations.

BETANCUR ADDRESSES HEALTH CONFERENCE ON DRUGS

PA140328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2133 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Belisario Betancur said today that the Colombian Government is conducting an all-out war against drug trafficking. However, he said that a contradiction exists between the effort to fight drug production and the continuance of the drug trade. Upon opening an international forum on health in the 21st century in the northeastern city of Medellin, President Betancur said: "Such contradiction exists because in our countries, despite the repudiation of drug trafficking by our governments, rulers, legislators, and the entire society, we bear the blame for the production and distribution of drugs. Thus, huge efforts occasionally greater than our human and financial capabilities are required. Meanwhile, certain societies that have become natural markets for drugs and induce its production have made only formal political efforts and even show an intolerable political caution in trying to erradicate this evil."

The forum is being attended by ministers and deputy health ministers of Argentina, Spain, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Mexico, Ecuador, Peru, El Salvador, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia, as well as officials from international and inter-American health organizations. President Betancur said that when countries such as Colombia "seek help through enormous sacrifices from places reportedly offering help for equipment to reinforce operations against criminals, they are greeted with merciless trade measures and are even subjected to unacceptable financial conditions that are, fortunately, on the way to being solved." Betancur also said that in Colombia's case, "despite obstacles, including weaknesses or loopholes in our legal system, we are continuing the all-out struggle not only in defense of our own dignity, our own people, and our youth, but also in defense of all humanity because we are facing a world threat." He reiterated that his government will continue to struggle against drug trafficking and warned that neither social nor personal threats will frighten him.

ALFONSIN SPEAKS AT RELIGIOUS CEREMONY

PY161524 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1436 GMT 16 Jul 84

[President Raul Alfonsin speech on the Day of the Virgin of Itati at Itati, Corrientes Province -- live]

[Excerpts] Governor of the Corrientes Province, Archbishop of Corrientes, governors, national and provincial officials, municipal intendent: I hope all my friends here will allow me to begin by thanking the municipal intendent for the memories I will carry from Itati. Wherever I go I try to point out the efforts of the people associated with municipal administrations.

I believe that the Virgin of Itati is telling us to work for peace, to work so that Latin America becomes the continent of hope, to make efforts to overcome all the problems in the search for peace among the people of Latin America. This is why we Argentines are ready to do our part; we are searching for peace and we are going to achieve peace through the papal mediation with our brother country of Chile. By achieving this peace we will have enough authority to demand similar attitudes from other brother countries of Latin America, countries which instead of solving their problems conduct an arms race, which is immoral for people who have yet to solve the problems of hunger. [applause]

We will also have enough authority to demand from the world, particularly from the developed world, a new international economic order to obtain justice, a necessary condition for peace, because world peace will be the result of world justice. We will also have enough authority to demand understanding from the more developed countries that the suffering people of Latin America are not only putting out their hands in search of help but also to make them understand once and for all that it is impossible to develop the civilization of the north through the efforts and help of the poor. [applause]

This province has given us the men who helped achieve independence, men who throughout Argentine history gave their lives for the country, as in the case of the Malvinas which we are going to recover. We Argentines are going to recover them because anyone in the world who has studied this issue knows that we Argentines have all rights regarding the sovereignty of the islands.

We are going to build our country together without distinctions of ideology, political parties, geography, civilians, or military. We are going to build the country together, united, in order to fulfill our mission. [applause]

EFE: ALFONSIN PLANS TO REORGANIZE SIDE

PY161538 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1855 GMT 15 Jul 84

[By Alberto Arebalos]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (EFE) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin wants to make some changes in the Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE). The reorganization may include the appointment of a retired military officer to head the powerful organization to replace the present SIDE chief, civilian Roberto Pena.

Reliable sources have told EFE that the issue was discussed a few days ago by the president at a luncheon held at the Olivos presidential residence. In addition to the president, present at the luncheon were Raul Borras, the defense minister; Colonel Jorge Ahuel of the Joint Staff; and a SIDE official. Roberto Pena, who is the present head of SIDE, which is directly responsible to the presidency, did not participate in this meeting but he is aware of Alfonsin's plans.

The sources added that the eventual appointment of a retired military officer as head of the main intelligence organization should not be interpreted as a new "militarization of the intelligence service." The sources noted that these changes are required to guarantee operation of SIDE in view of its "transition" from its past structure to that of a constitutional government.

During the previous military regime (1976 1983), SIDE was completely militarized and its activities were mainly centered on carrying out domestic investigations.

Colonel Ahuel has been noted to be responsible for drafting an overall plan to reorganize the Armed Forces and the intelligence services. This plan, whose characteristics were disclosed a few days ago, calls for each of the Armed Forces to gather and analyze military information pertaining to their specific area of activity. In this regard, their work should be oriented to activities abroad, while their "domestic intelligence" activities, which were the main activities they carried out during the military government, should be decreased to a minimum.

As for SIDE, the plan calls for a strict and offical separation of its "foreign and domestic" intelligence activities in keeping with the organization of intelligence services of other major Western countries. The case of the United States, where the activities of the FBI and the CIA are clearly defined with specific responsibilities in and outside the country, was given as an example.

However, this plan presupposes a virtual split of SIDE from the present Interior Under Secretariat, which would be under a national security under secretariat, which in turn would be dependent on the Interior Ministry, like the Federal Police, the National Border Police, and the Navy prefecture. [as received]

However, those who are opposed to this idea within the government argue that the enforcement of this plan implies the dismantling and reorganization of the most powerful intelligence organization of the government, which is virtually the only organization that can be directed by the government.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON TRIAL OF JUNTA MEMBERS

PY131809 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1335 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin today confirmed to leaders of the Buenos Aires Lawyers Association that if the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces does not finish the trial of the members of the first three juntas of military government within the term given, the proceedings will pass to the Federal Court of Appeals.

This report was given by the head of the Buenos Aires Lawyers Association, Elias Salazar, after a formal meeting with the president. The lawyers told Alfonsin that "almost 90 percent of the judges proposed by the executive branch" were in office during the past military regime. Salazar said that although Alfonsin made no comments on this matter, he did "show surprise at the number."

FOREIGN MINISTER CAPUTO TO VISIT U.S.

PY162028 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1835 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry today officially announced that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will depart for the United States on Thursday, 19 July, at 1900. Caputo is traveling to the United States at the invitation of a private organization, the Foreign Policy Institute. However, it is believed that during his 5-day stay he could meet with government officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz, and opposition leaders.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES CONTACTS WITH UK

PY170148 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman today officially reported that there is no news on alleged contacts with Great Britain regarding the South Atlantic conflict. Yesterday and this morning, there were rumors on alleged diplomatic contacts and new proposals in connection with the conflict, the status of which remains unchanged since the fall of Puerto Argentino [Port Stanley].

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

PY162104 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (EFE) -- Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun has told EFE that during the first half of this year his country paid more than $5 billion of its foreign debt. The minister noted that these payments covered "commitments of the private, public, commercial, and financial sectors as well as other minor debts."

During the exclusive interview, Minister Grinspun also said that during the past 6 months of constitutional government, "we have attained the largest trade exchange surplus" ever reached in a similar period in Argentine history. "We paid $5 billion and there is something left in reserve. Our exports have yielded some $4 billion, which leaves us in a strong position vis-a-vis the banks," Grinspun said. He stressed that this is "very important at this stage in the negotiations" on our foreign debt, because "it proves that Argentina has not lost control of the situation."

Concerning the unending rise in interest rates, Grinspun warned that "it has already reached a very high tension point, which is troubling the industrialized countries themselves." Grinspun feels that this trend will be reconsidered, "despite predictions that indicate that the rates may reach 14 percent before declining."

Grinspun termed as "damaging in the short run" for Argentina the fact that Spain joined the EEC, although he stated that the existence of a solid and united Europe is essential in order to ease the strain generated by the East-West polarization. In this regard, Grinspun praised the performance of the EEC "because there cannot be strong political unity unless there is also a solid economic foundation."

"In the long run, which is what concerns us, the economic strengthening of Europe and its future as an economic power will improve the Argentine situation."

"For us, there is only one world market. What Argentina has to do is to produce, because we will sell anyway," Grinspun said.

He stressed that "the letters written by the Latin American presidents, the Cartagena meeting, and the process thus set in motion indicate that the Argentine position is making progress." Grinspun stated that prior to the meeting of the signatories of the Cartagena agreement scheduled for September in Buenos Aires, there will be a meeting between the above-mentioned signatories and the finance secretaries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). During those meetings, Grinspun said, "the resolutions adopted in London and in Cartagena" will be compared to "see where the agreements and the disagreements lie, and to accommodate interests."

ENERGY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON OIL CONTRACTS

PY131430 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1949 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (NA) -- Energy Secretary Conrado Storani has said that the government "will be forced to cancel the contracts" and "to take over the exploitation" of oil deposits of three or four private oil companies which "do not want to accept the conditions they have been offered."

Storani said that the renegotiation of the oil contracts with 21 companies has been solved by "almost 75 percent under a 15-year contract, but the power of decision remains in the hands of the government oil deposits." The contracts which still need to be negotiated involve the remaining 25 percent of Argentine oil production. The term for the renegotiation of contracts, twice extended by the government, will expire on 17 Jul 1984.

Storani said yesterday that "so far we have not been able to reach an agreement with three or four companies which do not want to accept our conditions. Therefore, we will be forced to cancel the contracts and take over the exploitation."

GOVERNMENT REGULATES LABOR UNION ELECTIONS

PY132348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Article numbers as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (TELAM) -- The executive branch today proclaimed the law which establishes election regulations for labor unions and which calls for elections within 60 days.

The regulation, which bears No 23,071 and which was established by Decree No 2,129, says in Article 1 that the regulations established by this law will only be applied to the professional associations of workers which are at the time of the enforcement of this law intervened by trustees, temporary committees, or officials whose mandates have been extended.

Article 3 establishes that from the date of the enforcement of this law the authorities of the professional associations of workers will have 60 days to call for election of authorities who will make up the executive boards of first level organizations, which include first level labor unions and associations throughout the country.

Article 4 says that once the elections for the executive boards of the first level organizations in accordance with the preceding article have taken place, the authorities of the second level associations will call for elections within 30 days to make up the commissions and bodies of these organizations according to their own statutory regulations and the changes established by this law.

Article 6 says that the election will take place by means of direct, secret, and mandatory vote of the union members except in properly justified cases of force majeure.

Article 7 says that all registered members will vote, after proving their membership with the labor union indentification card or with a certificate from the electoral board in case the card is lost.

Article 10 says that the call for elections must be published in the media, including in large newspapers, and particularly in work places and in the union headquarters 60 days before the date for the elections.

Article 11 says that to hold the elections the ballot boxes will be placed in the work sites during working hours and that the elections will be held in a single day, except in cases in which the nature of the work demands that the elections be extended for a longer time.

Article 22 says that the voter who feels that his right, freedom, or security to vote has been curtailed or that his electoral rights have been curtailed or restricted will be able to request on his own or through a representative adequate protection from the Electoral Court.

Article 20 says that national, provincial, or municipal officials cannot intervene directly, indirectly, or through third parties in the electoral campaign or in the elections in support of any of the candidates.

Article 22 says that from the date of the enforcement of this law union officials can begin to update the electoral registries.

In conclusion, Article 28 says that the newly elected union officials must propose to the Labor Ministry, within 60 days from the time they are installed, the necessary statute reforms to establish the representation of minorities in the deliberative bodies of the labor unions.

BEAGLE TREATY SIGNING TO OCCUR 'WITHIN 2 MONTHS'

PY170215 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2323 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (DYN) -- Within 2 months the presidents of Argentina and Chile will sign a border treaty on the Beagle Channel to definitely guarantee peace between the two nations. The treaty will be based on the recognition of the bioceanic principle and the acceptance of the Cape Horn meridian as the ocean delimitation line between the two countries. It also includes a 5-year moratorium on any border dispute that may develop along their long common border.

According to information gathered by DYN, the proposed treaty recognizes Chilean sovereignty over the Picton, Lennox, and Nueva Islands, including a "surrounding strip" through which Argentina will have navigation rights that will be "free and will not require a [Chilean] pilot."

The area of Argentine maritime jurisdiction, free of areas of shared sovereignty or joint economic exploitation, will adjoin the "surrounding strip," thus ensuring territorial continuity up to the Antarctic sector, which Argentina had demanded.

Vice President Victor Martinez today confirmed information leaked by government sources in recent days to the effect that the Vatican-sponsored negotiations over the Beagle Channel have "virtually concluded," and that a definitive treaty might be signed by Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Augusto Pinochet "in August or September" in Rome.

According to highly reliable official sources, a few days ago Argentina positively responded to several "new viewpoints" that were suggested by the mediation office regarding a proposal that the Vatican made almost 3 years ago, and so it only remains "to put on paper" the last details of the agreement reached.

Sources consulted by DYN indicated that once the agreement is fully written, possibly between 23 and 28 July, the Foreign Ministry will initiate a round of contacts with all the country's political sectors, especially those with congressional representation, aiming at speeding up approval by the legislative branch. They said that approval "is practically assured by the document of agreements on this question that was signed by the government and almost all political parties on 7 June 1984."

It was also noted that under the proposed treaty, Argentina and Chile will mutually agree not to raise any question concerning the 5,000 km of common border for the next 5 years. This logically means that the status quo of the question of the eastern mouth of the Magellan Strait will be maintained.

According to our information, the proposed treaty will grant Chile a 3-maritime-mile-wide strip, plus another strip for Chile's exclusive economic exploitation through which Argentina will have the right to free navigation. The Argentine area of jurisdiction will adjoin this combined strip of 12 miles, thus ensuring the territorial continuity up to the Antarctic sector that is claimed by our country.

The sources consulted by DYN pointed out that the proposed treaty will fulfill one of President Alfonsin's electoral promises, "because it will dispel the possibility of armed confrontation or military tensions with Chile practically for forever." It was also pointed out that "the elimination of the hypothesis of war with Chile will make it possible to substantially reduce the Argentine military budget, as well as to implement important economic undertakings in the southern zone and all along the border areas."

RADICALS SCORE ALFONSIN'S ABDICATION OF PROMISES

PY120048 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Jul 84 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Radical Party members within the internal Renewal and Change Movement (MRC) yesterday blasted President Raul Alfonsin for abdicating the party's electoral campaign promises and having formed a "Radical-union pact." A faction of the MRC, led by former national Deputy Raul Riva, accused Alfonsin of being a traitor to party principles for having agreed to the suspension of Article 9 of Law 22,105, which bars unions from managing workers' social welfare funds. "The faith placed in the Radical Party by the public must not be defrauded," the faction stated.

MILITARY VIEWS NEVES, MALUF CANDIDACIES

PY170002 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] So far the military has raised no objections to the candidacy of Governor Tancredo Neves, but some high-ranking officers are concerned that he may yield to pressure by Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola to reduce the next presidential mandate to 2 years. This change would make it possible for Brizola to be a candidate in 1986, and this possibility has drawn the attention of the military. So the declaration by Roberto Gusmao, the secretary of the Sao Paulo governor, that the mandate of Tancredo Neves as president could not run for less than 4 years had a positive effect as soon as it was made public on Friday, 13 July. The governor of Minas Gerais has a good image among the military, according to evaluations by one of the three military ministers, one who does not have the best relations with the opposition presidential hopeful.

At a meeting of high-ranking officers this week, Tancredo Neves' candidacy was considered a normal development and some of those present expressed their preference for the Minas Gerais Governor if they had to choose between him and Senator Paulo Maluf. The majority recognized that the Armed Forces should not get officially involved with any of the presidential candidates if one could not be found that would ensure not only the unity of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] but of the Armed Forces as well. That is precisely the reason for the apparent indifference of the military ministers toward the succession process. Aeronautics Minister General Delio Jardim de Mattos, who was in Rio de Janeiro this week, said that "this is not the time for the military to talk politics, but for the politicians to do it." Although he was not the ideal candidate for some high-ranking officers, Aureliano Chaves could have received the support of the Armed Forces if he had had that of the Planalto Palace.

The possibility of military support for Paulo Maluf is more reduced and, should he turn out a winner in the September PDS convention, he still will not have the open support the last two presidents had. Maluf will not have that support, not because he is a civilian but because the military has reservations about him. One general this week said that the successor of President Figueiredo should have broad popular support, which Maluf does not have, not even within the PDS. Involvement with his candidacy would only discredit the Armed Forces and would have negative consequences sooner or later.

According to that general, if Maluf is nominated by the PDS convention, the best the Armed Forces could do is support the maintenance of the rules of the game, which Maluf has always defended, but that now that may help an opposition candidate win. The same general said that Maluf's interest in advancing the party's convention to August is a sign that he is already admitting that he may lose ground to Tancredo Neves.

GOVERNMENT MAY MODIFY LETTER OF INTENT TO IMF

PY161833 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The failure to meet the objectives of monetary policy, particularly referring to the monetary basis (money issuance) and to the means of payment (money possessed by the public plus demand and deposits in the banks), and the confirmation that those objectives are not necessary for the IMF to gauge the behavior of the Brazilian economy, should lead the government to modify the terms of the next letter of intent.

Government experts have said that the IMF does not take into account economic performance, but rather considers the development of international reserves and the deficits in the balance of payment and of the public sector, among other matters. In the opinion of the experts, monetary objectives are difficult to comply with and they are hardly ever met due to high inflation rates.

EMBRAER NEGOTIATES AIRPLANE SALES TO CHINA

PY161804 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jul 84 p 23

[Text] By implementing a political and economic opening the Chinese Government has put an end to the state monopoly on air transport. Therefore, three semiprivate air enterprises will be created, thus facilitating the sale of Brazilian Bandeirante and Brasilia airplanes to China. This information was provided in Rio de Janeiro yesterday by Colonel Osires Silva, president of Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER], who attended the swearing-in ceremony of General Lauro Nei Menezes as administrative director of Air Force military personnel. Before the ceremony, the EMBRAER president took part in a debate on Brazilian aeronautic policies at the Engineering Club. He said that the Chinese Government is already holding negotiations with EMBRAER, negotiations "which have not concluded and have not been broken." A Chinese delegation has visited the EMBRAER installations in Sao Jose dos Campos.

The Brasilia plane is going to be demonstrated in Asia and these demonstrations can help in reaching an agreement with the Chinese Government. It has been announced that other demonstrations will also be carried out in England, Greece, the Middle East, Pakistan, Singapore, and Korea. The EMBRAER president emphasized two new important events in the PRC, both of political and ideological nature. He said that these events will benefit the Brazilian aeronautics industry. He said: "There is more freedom to come and go (before a Chinese had to get a safe-conduct from the local police) and now the Beijing government has abolished the monopoly on air transport which was under the state airline CAAC. The Chinese opening allows the creation of semiprivate air companies for regional air transport."

With the sale of the Brazilian airplanes to China and the confirmation of other negotiations, which will be intensified early next year when the Brasilia airplane begins to be delivered to foreign buyers, Brazilian industrial exports to China will increase - from $100 million to $200 million in 1985.

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION OPENS OFFICE

PY161526 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] With the tacit approval of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] has fully installed its offices in Brazil. Without yet being formally acknowledged by Itamaraty, the PLO office is installed in a well-protected, large two-story house in the exclusive Lago Sul neighborhood in Brasilia, near the Arab League site.

The establishment of the PLO office in Brazil ends a 4-year period of indecision on the part of the Brazilian Government, during which time there have been constant pressures and counterpressures from the Arab League on the one hand, and from the Israeli Embassy and the Jewish community on the other. This outcome is in accordance with the policy Itamaraty has been following lately, of support for the fight of the Palestinians for a country of their own. The PLO has had an official representative, Farid Sawan, in Brazil for 4 years. Due to Brazil's refusal to allow the PLO to establish an office here, Sawan was linked to the Arab League.

PLO Information "Minister" al-Hasan met with Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Itamaraty on 11 July. Al-Hassan thanked Guerreiro for the facilities granted by the government for the congress of the Latin American Palestinians that took place in Sao Paulo last week.

Israeli Embassy Reaction

PY161624 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2316 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 14 Jul (EFE) -- The Israeli Embassy in Brazil is very annoyed over the 13 July opening of an office of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

Ricardo Carvalho, the official spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, said that the Israeli Embassy will not lodge an official protest on the opening of the PLO office, since it does not mean that the Brazilian Government formally recognizes the PLO, or its legal establishment in Brazil.

SENATOR HAWKINS MEETS JUSTICE MINISTER ON DRUGS

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[Text] Brasilia, 14 Jul (EFE) -- The U.S. Government has decided to punish Bolivia if it does not contribute in the struggle against drug trafficking in Latin America, according to U.S. Senator Paula Hawkins, president of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control [as received]. After a long meeting with Brazilian Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, the U.S. senator said that the United States will wait until August for the Bolivian Government to demonstrate its willingness to fight drug trafficking in Latin America.

If Bolivia does not express such a willingness, Paula Hawkins said, the U.S. Congress will exert pressure on U.S. President Ronald Reagan to cancel economic aid to the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo.

During their meeting on 13 July the U.S. senator told the Brazilian minister that the U.S. Government is willing to increase its financial aid to fight drug trafficking in Brazil, which has become a free port for international drug traffickers in Latin America. Officials of the Brazilian Justice Ministry confirmed that Ibrahim Abi-Akel received the plans prepared by the U.S. drug traffic control division to start joint police action among the South American countries interested in putting an end to drug trafficking.

The U.S. senator, who did not want to disclose anything on this subject, added that the U.S. Government wants to do away with the powerful drug-trafficking chiefs and that all-out efforts will be made. The meeting with the Brazilian minister took place on the eve of a meeting in Bogota that will be attended by representatives of several Latin American countries to discuss the creation of a South American police force to struggle against drug trafficking in the entire region. This meeting will serve to study the creation of a supranational law that will include, among other things, the elimination of customs barriers to help police actions and the establishment of extradition treaties.

The Brazilian Government last week sent to the narcotics division of the Brazilian Police a document containing several reports published in Colombia about Colombian drug traffickers carrying out activities in Brazil. Several Brazilian cities, especially Tabatinga, located at the Colombian and Peruvian borders, have become a stronghold for Colombian cocaine drug traffickers, and the Colombian Government, working hard to eliminate them, will not be able to do anything at this time because there is no extradition treaty between the two countries.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED 28 JUNE BY COSAS

PY141230 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 28 Jun 84 p 8-14

[President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte "exclusive" interview by COSAS journalist Monica Comandari -- date and place not given]

[Text] Time has not changed either his physical appearance or his ideas. The Declaration of Principles issued in 1973, in which the first government junta pledged "to save Chile from international Marxism," remains unchanged in President Pinochet's will and words. When he talks about a transition, he stresses that he has not changed a whit and that his proposals, "which were approved by the Chilean people" in the 1980 plebiscite, remain unaltered. In his capacity as president, he wants the best for Chile and for the Chilean people.

As he put it, he thinks the same way as do members of the Amred Forces: "Before anything else I am a military man. I am a soldier who has devoted his life to the Army and to the fatherland, but I am also a man with his own sad and happy moments, who feels homesick whenever he cannot be with his family because he has to take care of the country's affairs." When he speaks about his family, his eyes become bright with emotion. A soldier with a strange personality, yet at times warm and with a subtle, even a bit ironic, touch of humor. An interview with him means more than asking questions and listening to answers. As the dialogue flows, he makes his own personal comments: "I don't like ostentation; I don't like parties; and I don't like reveling. I am a sober man. I drink only water and I like to keep fit by exercising every day. To me the most important things in life are my wife, my children, and my grandsons."

Asked whether after so many years in the presidency he feels that his image has deteriorated, he replies: "My self-concern is not strong enough to make me wonder about my own image. My concern is for Chile." He decided to begin a political opening process a year ago "because I will not live forever." The opposition's categorical answer is: "He must resign." But this demand is no longer heard. Why? "Because the opposition has adopted a more realistic approach," he explains. "Good sense," he remarks, "has returned and the opposition has more accurately assessed the situation in our country. Let me tell you that the first time I heard opposition members speaking I had the impression that they were on a cloud."

He claims that "no president can be satisfied with what he has done. The country always deserves more." He admits that he has made mistakes "because all of us make mistakes." He warns "it will be the people who will decide who will hold power in the next presidential term."

The president is also aware of all the economic problems the country is confronting. Issues like the copper problem, the government-opposition dialogue, the influence of the Catholic Church, and the criticism of his government are ever-present topics in his permanent evaluation of the national situation. He displays self-confidence and determination, with no indication that he is overwhelmed by either the country's or his own future.

His most cherished desire, he says, is to pass the presidential sash to a democratically elected successor. He wants to continue living in his fatherland, devoting his time to his family and to his hobby: writing and studying Chilean history. He concedes that the opposition "does not have to share my views, my hopes, or my optimism." In this regard, he made revealing statements to COSAS.

[Comandari] People say you have a remarkable political ability. Among other things, it has been said that by allowing a political opening you uncovered the opposition's inability to offer a valid alternative. What is your opinion of this analysis?

[Pinochet] Actions speak louder than words. The opposition leaders have revealed that the opposition offers no valid alternative.

[Comandari] Does that mean that by giving them the opportunity to express themselves you disclosed what they are?

[Pinochet] Right.

[Comandari] Some politicians believe that you are not thinking of leaving the government in 1989 because, they claim, you will be compelled to stay in power by your own personality and for security reasons. What is your opinion?

[Pinochet] I don't care what those politicians say. They can say anything and speculate on any supposition, but I have repeatedly said that the people will decide what to do at that moment.

[Comandari] In a word, will you leave the office in 1989 or will you extend your term?

[Pinochet] We, the Armed Forces, are a serious institution and will not back down on our word: This presidential term will end in 1989.

[Comandari] The position that you have held against politicians during the last 10 years has been criticized. Don't you think the time has come for you to help those politicians who support you and to implement some of the many initiatives that they have suggested?

[Pinochet] I have been against politicization and demagoguery. But during my entire term I have been a politician because he who governs must engage in politics. Many of the achievements of this government, particularly as it concerns the new institutional order, have been attained with the responsible contribution of distinguished Chilean politicians.

[Comandari] What do you think of the fact that the political sectors are talking in spite of your desires? The Christian Democracy [CD] is meeting with the Group of Eight, the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] is meeting with the labor sector of the Democratic Alliance [AD], and Admiral Merino is meeting with the Group of Eight. Where do you think all this is leading?

[Pinochet] Your question has many answers. I have never been opposed to talking. Among those you mentioned the tones are different, and so the citizenry has been able to see the true interests of those who are participating in those talks and to discover their true inclinations. Some of them have a democratic will, but others, although they do not want to recognize it, have a pronounced bent toward totalitarian Marxism, which I will never allow.

[Comandari] Mr President, when you say that the Communist Party will not be given the possibility for political coexistence, do you still believe that there will be a real democracy?

[Pinochet] The Communist Party has no reason to coexist in a democracy. I have been preaching this since I assumed the government: The communists are totalitarians and they have a philosophy different from ours, but they use our rhetoric to deceive the naive. They call themselves democrats, but they are totalitarian.

[Comandari] Isn't this government totalitarian, Mr President?

[Pinochet] It is authoritarian. How can it be totalitarian when it gives freedoms like the one you are exercising right now? How can the government be totalitarian and the country be undemocratic when people are saying what they want in the press and speaking their minds publicly? The only restrictions that exist are intended to guarantee the people's freedoms and rights.

[Comandari] If Chile is a democratic country, what is the purpose in dictating a law on abuse of publicity?

[Pinochet] That is the precise purpose: to prevent abuses, to punish the abuse of freedom that hurts the dignity of individuals.

[Comandari] Aren't you concerned that the opposition magazines have the widest circulation in the country?

[Pinochet] Well, this is certainly unexpected and, by the way, how are things going with COSAS? There are people who suffer if they do not have negative information. People also like gossip.

[Comandari] Hasn't the law on abuse of publicity hurt the serious press, considering that unpublished news is abundantly carried in pamphlets?

[Pinochet] In the first place, I am an enemy of pamphlets. Every time a pamphlet comes out, I order an investigation to learn where it has come from. Thus some clandestine printing shops have been discovered. The question is not to hinder the publication of news, but to protect a man's reputation from mockery.

[Comandari] By saying that, aren't you referring to yourself, to the El Melocoton case?

[Pinochet] Look, the El Melocoton case has been talked about enough; let's use the president's time to talk about things of real interest to the country. Moreover, those accusations are so absurd and vicious that the people realize that they are just part of the political maneuvering.

[Comandari] Don't you feel that in some way you have done something wrong?

[Pinochet] In no way.

[Comandari] Mr President, has what you initially intended in opening a dialogue with the democratic opposition been fulfilled?

[Pinochet] The interior minister has conducted himself with great honesty, in a way that has been fully in line with the thinking of the president.

[Comandari] Do you believe that progress has been made through dialogue?

[Pinochet] As much as possible.

[Comandari] According to some people, the social and political instability that the country is experiencing is a result of the measures that are issued but not implemented, and of the lack of definition in the government's thinking. What can you say about this assertion?

[Pinochet] I say that it is false. Who said that political and social instability exists? I believe you are exaggerating.

[Comandari] Mr President, political instability is not having a political program. This is what the criticism refers to.

[Pinochet] There is a political program; there is a document entitled the "Declaration of the Government's Principles." There is also another document entitled "The National Objective," and there is an annual program. Those who say that there is no program don't know what they are talking about.

[Comandari] Former Senator Pedro Ibanez contends that with your speech in Chacarillas, you started on a course of political action that is not yours. There was a departure, because you announced a return to and an opening toward democracy in circumstances that were not in tune with your personal line.

[Pinochet] That's Mr Ibanez' opinion, not mine. But I can say that the announcement in Chacarillas was made after I took time to think about the question. I made it, I said it.

[Comandari] The opposition argues that you are essentially an antidemocrat.

[Pinochet] There are many of those "democrats" who would be happy in power and would never let it go. They are artificial democrats.

[Comandari] Do you consider yourself a democrat in essence?

[Pinochet] I consider myself a democrat who does not accept a democracy with abuses; abuses I do not accept.

[Comandari] And what is your kind of democracy? Isn't there just one kind of democracy?

[Pinochet] There are many kinds of democracy. What do you think of the "democracy" of the self-styled democratic republics, for instance, that practice Soviet-style totalitarianism?

[Comandari] And this democracy, a protected democracy?

[Pinochet] A protected democracy, like the one we are establishing, can exist. There are some who understand democracy as a situation in which everybody can do what he wants. But if you say I have the idea of putting a bomb...

[Comandari] But you would be an activist, not a democrat...

[Pinochet] And what should the democrats do in the face of activists? Leave them alone to plant their bombs?

[Comandari] But do we live in a democracy now?

[Pinochet] We are living under an authoritarian democracy.

[Comandari] Do you believe that an understanding is possible between the government and the opposition? Or do you believe that the positions of the government and the opposition are totally irreconcilable?

[Pinochet] The government has taken firm steps toward a full democracy, this is undeniable, but some opposition sectors have adopted an intransigent attitude that makes no contribution to the common good. But I believe that an understanding between the government and the democratic opposition is possible.

[Comandari] If the alternative of having an elected congress in 1986 should come to pass, would you, as president, be willing to take other political steps toward a full democracy, toward ending your presidential mandate...?

[Pinochet] The presidential term will end on the date and form established in the 1980 Constitution.

[Comandari] What importance do you attach to the remark made by Admiral Merino, alluding to the early election of Congress, that "we came in together and will leave the government together?"

[Pinochet] It means that we came in together and will leave together. On this question we all agree.

[Comandari] So there is no possibility to have congressional elections earlier?

[Pinochet] Look, there is a term that runs from 11 March 1981 to 1989. There will be elections until 1989.

[Comandari] But we have to prepare for that moment; new provisions leading to elections will have to be made; we cannot have the elections without those provisions.

[Pinochet] That's what we are doing. Why do you think the Political Parties Law is under study? There are provisions being prepared in the laws we are sending to the legislative body.

[Comandari] Mr President, when do you believe the political parties will be functioning?

[Pinochet] Late this year or next.

[Comandari] So all the talks Minister Jarpa is holding with the opposition are useless, because nothing that is already established will be changed?

[Pinochet] Minister Jarpa is discussing how the political timetable can be adjusted later on. Everything is being done with an end toward the future.

[Comandari] Is this the reason why the interior minister speaks of two countries, a political country and a geographical country? Which one are you governing?

[Pinochet] I govern Chile.

[Comandari] Sectors of the AD, especially former Senator Hugo Zepeda, are concerned over the fact that the term of Minister Jarpa is about to end. They say that would signal a hardening of the regime. What's your opinion?

[Pinochet] I did not know that. Ask Mr Zepeda; he may know.

[Comandari] Eight months later, the public does not have a clear idea of what your intention was in having Minister Jarpa initiate a dialogue with the AD in September 1983. What's your opinion regarding the results of this dialogue?

[Pinochet] It made it possible to reveal the opposition's true intentions before the public. Don't forget who broke off the dialogue.

[Comandari] But in your opinion, should Minister Jarpa continue trying to dialogue?

[Pinochet] Minister Jarpa has freedom of action. The possibilities have always been open for those who want to dialogue in a climate of mutual respect and realism.

[Comandari] By the way, when you say that there are people who ask you to use a strong hand, to whom do you refer?

[Pinochet] To that great number of Chileans who think that living in peace and tranquillity is one of freedom's fundamental conditions.

[Comandari] If the current political process should be too long, don't you believe that ambition for power will appear within the Armed Forces?

[Pinochet] Your question is an insidious innuendo hurled at the Armed Forces, and I do not accept it.

[Comandari] Is it possible that the monolithic character you attribute to the Armed Forces only pertains to the current generation of generals, and that the new generations may have their own political positions?

[Pinochet] I totally dismiss such a notion.

[Comandari] Do you disregard the fear expressed by political leaders such as Jaime Guzman that there might be new military pronouncements if the constitutional process is not completed by that time?

[Pinochet] I totally dismiss it! I believe that some gentlemen are just trying to create a situation within the Armed Forces. Neither the Armed Forces nor the forces of order would do such a thing. They are tightly united against communism. The communists are trying everything they can to break up the Armed Forces, but they will only break themselves again.

[Comandari] Do you definitely believe that there is no ambition for power within the Armed Forces?

[Pinochet] No! There is not.

[Comandari] What do you really think of the opposition? Is it true that you look down on them?

[Pinochet] I don't look down on anyone. I am concerned that the opposition may assume a haughty attitude which, without causing them to cease to be opposition, will prevent them from helping the country to advance, gradually, and without a fratricidal confrontation, toward full democracy.

[Comandari] Couldn't you invite the opposition to your table, Mr President?

[Pinochet] The opposition has never asked.

[Comandari] But if the opposition is willing to talk with you, would you yourself be willing?

[Pinochet] I am always willing to dialogue with anyone.

[Comandari] You have recently said in Osorno that "dialogue is a communist ploy, and so I am not interested." How can we have transition if you do not believe in dialogue?

[Pinochet] You are taking my remark out of context. I expressly referred to the dialogue between communists, who resort to violence and terrorism, and other opposition sectors. I reject that dialogue and I will continue to reject it.

[Comandari] Then how can we have transition if you do not believe in dialogue?

[Pinochet] I did not say I do not believe in dialogue, and the transition is moving

[Comandari] But the opposition rejects 1989 as an option.

[Pinochet] The thing is that they want to form the same oligarchy of the past, small groups that claimed to represent the great majority of the people.

[Comandari] Is that why you require 150,000 signatures before a political party can be recognized?

[Pinochet] Exactly.

[Comandari] Aren't you going to change your position on this?

[Pinochet] That is my position.

[Comandari] Have you thought that the opposition is your best ally in keeping you in power?

[Pinochet] I have always thought that, in a democracy, those who criticize are forcing those in power to improve their record. I can understand a measured criticism, not a vicious kind.

[Comandari] Mr President, the country is puzzled by the statements made by General Leigh. It would be appropriate for you to give your version on this question: Is it true that your designation as president was only due to the greater clout the Army had within the junta?

[Pinochet] It is not true.

[Comandari] When did you meet General Leigh for the first time?

[Pinochet] When I was in the United States, in a friend's house; General Leigh came in for lunch. We did not talk much; we exchanged greetings and that was all.

[Comandari] But how did you and Gen Leigh get together to oust President Allende?

[Pinochet] There were several meeting of high commanders. As an acting Army commander in chief, I attended those meetings and got to know Gen Leigh.

[Comandari] Did he deserve your confidence?

[Pinochet] He was one of the Armed Forces' top commanders.

[Comandari] During the first months of the junta, there were those who believed that Gen Leigh wielded most of the power.

[Pinochet] Gen Leigh was thought to be the strong man, a man of decision. I liked him for that, a man of courage.

[Comandari] Did you have good relations with him during the 5 years you were in government together?

[Pinochet] Relations between human beings have rough spots.

[Comandari] Gen Leigh affirms that at one time he suggested to you that the entire junta resign.

[Pinochet] Gen Leigh never said that.

[Comandari] He never asked that all of you leave the government together to try for a return to democracy?

[Pinochet] He never said anything like that. I do not remember it, and if he said it, he did so when I was not present.

[Comandari] He never told you that personally, never?

[Pinochet] He never told me.

[Comandari] Mr President, how would you respond to Gen Leigh who says that after 10 years in government, you are moved only by personal ambition to stay in power?

[Pinochet] Gen Leigh confuses personal ambition with the decision of the citizenry who designated me to govern for the presidential term which I am serving.

[Comandari] But he said that you have personal ambitions...

[Pinochet] That's his opinion.

[Comandari] Do you believe that Gen Leigh is criticizing the government because he was removed from the government junta?

[Pinochet] I don't know why.

[Comandari] Do you feel betrayal or indignation at Gen Leigh's comments?

[Pinochet] I feel neither indignation nor betrayal. What I feel is something different. I feel pity. It hurts to see a general acting that way.

[Comandari] Do you believe that Gen Leigh wanted to change the constitutional period running until 1989, as he affirms today?

[Pinochet] I have no idea.

[Comandari] Or did he used to think as you do?

[Pinochet] When he was with us, he thought as we do.

[Comandari] Did Gen Leigh have a personal position, in the political aspect?

[Pinochet] I don't know.

[Comandari] Have you seen Gen Leigh recently, Mr President?

[Pinochet] I have not seen him recently.

[Comandari] Gen Leigh also said that you would not end your government in 1989. What do you say?

[Pinochet] I have nothing to say about speculations.

[Comandari] Mr President, is the government going to take any action against Gen Leigh?

[Pinochet] When I returned from the northern region, I found that a suit had been filed against Gen Leigh. I have no interest in attacking Gen Leigh.

[Comandari] During the U.S. preelection period, President Reagan expressed his concern over the fact that the Chilean transition process is stuck. This was noted in Chile by Ambassador James Theberge. What can you say about that concern?

[Pinochet] I do not remember President Reagan having said that. I suggest that you recall the speech our ambassador to the Washington government made recently, as well as the U.S. President's remarks on that occasion.

[Comandari] Do you believe that the world considers Chile a democratic country as you suggest?

[Pinochet] A campaign throughout the communications media which communists have infiltrated began on 11 September 1973, and the campaign against Chile has not ceased since then. Some foreigners are afraid when they come to Chile, only to discover that this is a free country. Why does it happen? Because for Russia, Chile was a point of contact to spread its hegemony. Russia is now trying by any possible means to recover its influence in Chile. It will resort to any available means to bring Chile under its influence again.

[Comandari] Are you saying that Chile is a democratic country?

[Pinochet] I consider it a democratic country, and it is a democratic country. But the Russians try to make us look like a dictatorship from the outside.

[Comandari] But your international image is bad, Mr President...

[Pinochet] They have been attacking me for 10 years.

[Comandari] Do you think that you may fall?

[Pinochet] Many dream of my fall.

[Comandari] Will you turn the government over in 1989?

[Pinochet] When I am required to do so.

[Comandari] Mr President, it seems that the country is not fully aware of the significance of our foreign debt. In your judgment, which measures should be adopted to face this situation?

[Pinochet] The country is aware of the significance of our foreign debt, as well as of the negotiations with the IMF and the international banks. There are some who use the figures as standards of struggle. The government, however, has adopted appropriate measures, seriously, realistically, without demagogy. This has been recognized by our creditors.

[Comandari] You are in favor of joining the Latin American bloc which wants to adopt a common position regarding the foreign debt. To what extent is your idea shared by the current economic team, because the solution to the foreign debt problem has to be worked out through direct negotiations with the IMF, not through government negotiations?

[Pinochet] Chile closely watches the evolution of the international economic situation. I fully share the concern over this matter recently expressed by different Latin American governments. I have not advocated leaving the IMF. On the contrary, we are with the IMF, but we warn, like the other countries to which we are listening, that if they continue charging the interest rates they are charging, demanding the payback periods they are demanding, we will not be able to pay the interests nor to return a cent of the debts.

[Comandari] Do you believe that the government intervention of several private banks, which was intended to restore tranquillity and confidence, has fulfilled its purpose?

[Pinochet] Yes, to a large degree. The intervention was necessary and it has fulfilled its purpose.

[Comandari] From 13 January to this date, the Central Bank foreign reserves have dropped by $1.5 billion, and this amount has been partly replaced with short-term credits. Have you been informed of this new form of foreign reserve bookkeeping, which distorts the Central Bank figures?

[Pinochet] I am informed of the evolution of the Central Bank foreign reserves. The figure you mentioned does not reflect the real situation. However, the Central Bank foreign reserves have evolved as expected.

[Comandari] What repercussions do you think the International Trade Commission [ITC] decision regarding Chile's copper exports will have?

[Pinochet] We have to wait for President Reagan's decision. If the ITC resolution is approved, it will have a negative effect on our economy. This does not mean that the country cannot overcome such an effect. If fact, we expected the ITC decision, but other decisions are pending.

[Comandari] The national budget is based on copper price of $0.75 per pound, but the average current price is $0.65. If this situation gets worse, without the U.S. market what effects on the national economy can you foresee?

[Pinochet] The government has always acted cautiously on these matters, and we have already made some adjustments in the face of the low copper price.

[Comandari] You have said: "It is difficult to think that a country whose copper market is cut back, whose export market is reduced, and whose debt is charged 12.5 percent interest is not doomed to disappear unless some measures are taken." What measures?

[Pinochet] Measures to correct international economic problems.

[Comandari] When you announced the creation of the Ministry of the Sea, junta member Admiral Merino said: "I almost fell flat on the floor when I heard of the measure." What impression can the public have of this situation?

[Pinochet] I believe the announcement of the creation of the Ministry of the Sea was well received by the public. The project is under study at the Interior Ministry, and possibly a commission to implement the initiative will be formed in a few more days.

[Comandari] Why is an understanding between you and the government junta on setting a definite transition timetable becoming difficult?

[Pinochet] Who told you that the understanding is becoming difficult? There are no problems between the president and the legislative body in this regard. However, each branch of government maintains the independence it constitutionally has. On the contrary, we have talked and we are in complete agreement. There is no problem. The junta is with me and I am with the junta.

[Comandari] Do you see the installation of congress before 1989 as being possible?

[Pinochet] I have already answered that question.

[Comandari] Have you talked with the junta about it?

[Pinochet] No. We have not talked about it officially.

[Comandari] After all we have said, does full democracy exist in the country?

[Pinochet] We are moving toward full democracy.

[Comandari] Do you think that there might be presidential elections before 1989?

[Pinochet] No.

[Comandari] In other words, what the opposition is saying...

[Pinochet] The opposition says many things.

[Comandari] But Minister Jarpa has invited the Group of Eight to talk...

[Pinochet] They can talk with Minister Jarpa. But they have not set any date with Minister Jarpa.

[Comandari] If they talked about a political timetable...

[Pinochet] Without dates. Get it out of your mind. You must understand that the Constitution will be implemented as it is written, period.

[Comandari] You told NEWSWEEK magazine that God had given you the strength to be in power. Do you still believe that God is giving you the strength to govern the country?

[Pinochet] As a practicing Christian, I believe that God gives me strength.

[Comandari] Do you also believe the people are asking you to stay?

[Pinochet] The people appointed me for the 1981-1989 period.

[Comandari] You have repeatedly said that Marxism is the country's worst enemy. However, opposition leaders affirm that the only ideological line which benefits from the government measures is Marxism...

[Pinochet] Nonsense! The communists themselves invented the story that the proscription favors them. Marxism has traditionally had another sector which is beneficial to it, that of the useful fools.

[Comandari] The court accepted the request for an injunction on behalf of Communist leaders Jaime Insunza and Leopoldo Ortega. However, as soon as they entered the country they were again arrested on order from the Interior Ministry. Thus it appeared like the government disregarded the court decision. What is your opinion?

[Pinochet] There has been no disregard for the court resolution on the government's part because Messrs Insunza and Ortega entered the country. Had the government interfered with their return, it would have been a disregard for a court decision. However, it should be recalled that judicial proceedings have not been completed, because the Supreme Court has yet to rule on the case.

[Comandari] What power will the executive branch use in this case?

[Pinochet] It should be noted that the Appellate Court decision granting the requested injunction made possible the return of the persons to the country, but it does make them immune from other actions by the authorities. The fact that they could return did not exempt them from responsibility for their actions. The executive branch will apply the power granted to it by the Constitution for the preservation of public order.

[Comandari] What do you think of the fact that the judiciary branch in recent months has resolved several cases in a way not favorable to the government?

[Pinochet] I believe that it is the best demonstration of the total independence of the judiciary branch, the existence of a state of law in Chile, and the separation of branches of government.

[Comandari] Are you afraid of the press?

[Pinochet] No, to the contrary. Throughout my government I have tried to give permanent access to the press.

[Comandari] How do you think the press has treated you as a president?

[Pinochet] In the usual way.

[Comandari] What do think of journalists? Do they fulfill their role of supervising the public institutions?

[Pinochet] The press fulfills an important function. Abuses must be avoided. The journalists are not supervisors, they are reporters. These roles are quite different.

[Comandari] What role would you like journalists to play in Chile?

[Pinochet] The role they should have, reporting in a clean, pure, clear, and truthful manner.

[Comandari] Mr President, the reforms to the law on abuse of publicity that were made public recently have been resisted and rejected by various...

[Pinochet] By some journalists...

[Comandari] By the press in general, Mr President...

[Pinochet] Is that right? But without any real case.

[Comandari] The form and substance of the provisions have been criticized; it is said that the law is burdensome...

[Pinochet] Making reforms was provided for in the 1980 Constitution. These laws had to be implemented and they were. The question has never been concealed. Because they have great ability, some journalists are trying to make it look as though it was an offense to them, isn't that right? The law on abuse of publicity was dictated to improve the provisions for protecting personal reputations.

[Comandari] Some sectors affirm that at this time freedom is on a retrogression, what with the Antiterrorist Law and a zone in a state of emergency. How can those limitations be explained?

[Pinochet] Those limitations, as you call them, are necessary for fighting terrorism. Is the Antiterrorist Law then considered a curtailment of freedom? Do they want terrorists to have more freedom to commit murder?

[Comandari] But don't you think they are double-edged swords? Not everybody wants an Antiterrorist Law...

[Pinochet] Those who are inconvenienced, the thieves, for instance, did not want a law against thieves, but the honest did want a law against thieves (laughs).

[Comandari] It is said that the Antiterrorist Law has provisions that can cause some fear in those who are not terrorists. It is a very complex law...

[Pinochet] You have to see through its complexity, because it will not be changed for the time being.

[Comandari] Not only terrorists are opposed to the Antiterrorist Law...

[Pinochet] Terrorists are opposed as well as those who approve of their actions because these actions favor their secret designs. The naive are also opposed. If you have any doubt, compare our Antiterrorist Law with that of other countries.

[Comandari] Why do you continue making enemies by taking measures that the majority of the country opposes?

[Pinochet] I don't know what you are talking about. Have you conducted a private plebiscite to be in a position to make that statement?

[Comandari] Monsignor Fresno contends that the banishment of Father Maroto does not lead to a national reunion. What do you think of this opinion?

[Pinochet] The opinion of the bishop is very respectable.

[Comandari] He wanted you to erase transitory Article 24 of the Constitution, Mr President...

[Pinochet] The president has no power to erase an article of the Constitution. It is a constitutional instrument in the hands of the state. I have always had the best disposition toward the Catholic Church and I maintain this position, but the state cannot be subordinated to the wishes of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church.

[Comandari] The hierarchy of the Catholic Church asks the government for a gesture to help overcome the crisis. How much would you be willing to compromise on your timetable?

[Pinochet] The government has taken decisive steps to overcome all kinds of difficulties it has had to face, including, of course, those in the political arena. I believe the church has recognized the government's good disposition. Moreover, I do not know of any suggestion from the church about the political timetable, as you mention.

[Comandari] What announcement would you like to make on 11 September 1984?

[Pinochet] I will keep that information to myself.

[Comandari] What is your opinion of the opposition leaders?

[Pinochet] Opposition leaders?

[Comandari] Yes.

[Pinochet] What leaders?

[Comandari] The leaders of the Democratic Alliance, the Group of eight...

[Pinochet] The opposition leaders whom I hold in the highest regard are the well-inspired young people. I like to see young people assuming their responsibilities as citizens.

[Comandari] Do you think the opposition has no leader who could convey the image of a future presidential candidate?

[Pinochet] A future presidential candidate may emerge from the young people. About the other gentlemen I will say nothing.

[Comandari] How do you regard old politicians?

[Pinochet] It depends on who you are talking about.

[Comandari] Concerning young politicians, political activities at the university have undergone remarkable expansion. Even the Fecech [expansion unknown] was dissolved. Why do you think this has happened?

[Pinochet] Because political activists have entered the university, trying to embitter the young people.

[Comandari] Do you believe the young have been politicized?

[Pinochet] Partly. This may be causing trouble at the universities. We will see how we can solve this problem.

[Comandari] What importance do you attribute to the presence of appointed deans as one of the factors causing unrest?

[Pinochet] I have not yet thought about changing that system. It has been demonstrated that that issue has been used for purely political purposes.

[Comandari] What in your opinion is the reason for the social unrest in our country?

[Pinochet] You are once again exaggerating. If you make a comparison with the past, you will realize that there is no social unrest. The isolated demonstrations of unrest have been to a considerable extent caused by the economic situation and by the fact that political activists have taken advantage of this situation.

[Comandari] Some sectors believe that the solution of economic problems could lead to the solution of the political crisis. Do you agree?

[Pinochet] Economic problems are solved with economic formulas, while political problems must be dealt with with political methods. Obviously, the recession does not favor the government from the political viewpoint.

[Comandari] The Association of Banks believes that the capitalization of 49 percent of the assets of intervened banks (a decision that you have reportedly made with the economic team) practically means the nationalization of those banks. Do you think there is a contradiction between this measure and what you have always maintained, namely, that your government would defend the private sector?

[Pinochet] The 49 percent figure was established precisely to avoid the nationalization of banks.

[Comandari] What's your opinion about the preventive imprisonment of some well-known businessmen, a former finance and economy minister, and other officials of the economic sector?

[Pinochet] The judiciary applies the laws of the Republic and I do not argue over that power. Nevertheless, I am deeply sorry that these things happened.

[Comandari] Have you felt betrayed by the economic groups?

[Pinochet] No. They wanted to do something different and were warned about it many times...

[Comandari] When will businessman Javier Vidal be set free?

[Pinochet] That is a legal matter.

[Comandari] Are you happy with the life you lead or do you feel that it demands excessive sacrifice?

[Pinochet] I am a man who does not mind sacrifice.

[Comandari] Are you happy?

[Pinochet] I am happy when I am doing things for the good of the country.

[Comandari] And do you believe the country is moving forward?

[Pinochet] The country is moving forward.

[Comandari] After 4 years a constitutional government used to be short on popular support and it still had 2 more years to go. You have been in office 10 years and still have many more...

[Pinochet] I only need to look around when I visit the provinces, that's all.

[Comandari] But don't you think that popularity is somewhat deceiving...

[Pinochet] Yes, I believe it is.

[Comandari] Those people applaud all presidents on the road...

[Pinochet] That is an assessment I disagree with.

[Comandari] Don't you think that it is better to govern with the middle class?

[Pinochet] I have always governed for all Chileans

[Comandari] What's your opinion of the nationalist sectors which have joined the Group of Eight in asking that steps toward democracy be accelerated?

[Pinochet] That is an opinion of those sectors and it seems to me a respectable opinion.

[Comandari] Have you thought of changing the cabinet?

[Pinochet] No.

[Comandari] Are you satisfied with the economy minister?

[Pinochet] I am satisfied.

[Comandari] Do you like the cabinet you have now?

[Pinochet] Yes. Otherwise, I would not keep it.

[Comandari] What do you think about the dollar, Mr President? Is there any possibility that the peso may be devalued?

[Pinochet] I won't say anything about the dollar, because the dollar is a very sensitive issue. Any comment causes some problem.

[Comandari] Do you see a stable monetary policy ahead?

[Pinochet] Stable for the time being.

[Comandari] Mr President, what do you plan to do when you leave the government?

[Pinochet] Spend time with my books and my family, for which I don't have much time now; live like any other citizen of the country; and write my memoirs.

[Comandari] But have you ever thought that it is difficult for an authoritarian president to live in his country after leaving the government, unless he does it democratically?

[Pinochet] That's precisely what I am going to do, turn the government over in a democratic way, in accordance with the Constitution.

[Comandari] Do you believe that you will have the chance to transfer the presidential sash to your successor?

[Pinochet] It is my greatest personal wish and it will come true.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ACCORD RELEASES GOALS

PY070054 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Jul 84 p C 3

[Text] The five groups that make up the National Democratic Accord [ADENA] yesterday released the objectives of their political bloc. The organization's objectives are to obtain agreements meant to support and promote the necessary changes during the current transitional period and to take coordinated action on other matters of national interest on the basis of a common platform "capable of rallying the nation."

The objectives were signed by the representatives of the Radical Democratic Party, Jaime Tormo; the National Unity, Andres Allamand; the Social Christian Movement (MSC), Jorge Santibanez; the National Action Movement [MAN], Federico Willoughby; and the Socialist Democratic Workshops, Luis Angel Santibanez. The executive committee of this new political group is headed by Social Christian leader Juan de Dios Carmona.

As we reported yesterday, the accord has not been signed by the other three parties that were members of the Group of 8: the National Party, the Independent Democratic Union, or the National Democratic Party (Padena).

The ADENA accord says that "public opinion has received our proposals favorably and sees them as a serious and realistic tool for infusing the transitional period with gradualism, so as to guarantee a peaceful and sustained political evolution." The ADENA representatives said that "the government has formally expressed agreement with our initiative and our tentative political timetable."

The proposal of the Group of 8 from which ADENA evolved calls for the promulgation of the political laws so that a plebiscite can be held in 1985 to decide whether the date for installing the National Congress can be advanced to 1986.

ADENA says that "the opposition has not been able to articulate a coherent democratic position and this inability has led it to support violent and rupture-oriented strategies that are not under control, because it is at this time obvious that Marxist objectives and purposes prevail in its midst without counterweights."

The signers of the document have noticed "a growing civic apathy toward political developments as a result of the citizenry's aimlessness and dismay upon realizing that no one is really working to bring about the understandings that will permit the civilian forces to look toward an institutional future capable of guaranteeing the stability and security that the majority of the people long for."

MAN leader Federico Willoughby refused to give any explanation for the National Party's walkout from the Group of 8. He said: "This organization intends to make public a positive agreement aiming at Chile's future and to give an important message of an effective alternative to the country's independent forces, which are distorted by the political division."

Andres Allamand of the National Unity made this comment: "I believe that the democratic accord that has been signed is extremely positive for the country's institutional future, because the citizenry can be confident that a moderate and ample democratic channel has been opened." Regarding the National Party's walkout and the Independent Democratic Union decision not to sign the agreement, Allamand said: "A very positive process of definition has taken place here, and the political forces that have signed the accord have strengthened the ties that unite them." He said that there has not been a breakup of the Group of 8; "on the contrary, a true integration was attained last night."

Luis Angel Santibanez stated: "We want to promote a process of transition to democracy in unity."

William Thayer of the Social Christian Movement said that Juan Carmona could not attend the meeting because he was ill, and then noted that "ADENA represents another step in the integration effort."

Radical Democratic leader Jaime Tormo said: "ADENA has its doors open to everyone. The accord's propositions and its future are important to the extent that all Chile's democratic forces participate in it."

The ADENA document recalls that on 18 April 1984 "the political forces that signed this accord made public their democratic proposal, which was aimed at strengthening and accelerating the transition to full democracy." It notes that "each ADENA member party maintains its identity and, stressing its individual position toward the government, commits itself to conduct in unity and consonance, under the organization umbrella, relations with the authorities and the other democratic forces."

Some of the principles ADENA defends are "unswerving loyalty to the democratic, representative system that is characterized by the state of law, the separation of public powers, respect for human rights, and the periodic change of authorities through free, secret, and openly contested elections."

The accord states that "the fulfillment of the military and police forces' commitment to restore a democratic regime that is stable, effective, and free of foreign pressure is a historical task of the greatest import. Respect for the existing institutional and legal order is the common denominator of our political action. This recognition is indispensable for a peaceful evolution, and the reforms and modifications that are needed must be sought within the institutional framework."

The accord denounces "the inconsistency of those who, asserting that they do not recognize the current institutional system, claim that their actions can be reconciled with law and order, without realizing that by denying that recognition, they are forced to support violent and rupture-oriented tactics which are taken advantage of by those who, militating to either extreme, are not interested in the full democracy the people want." It states that "in this situation of restlessness and incitement to subversion, the regime should stand for respect for the present institutional system, rejecting would-be solutions that will not help to overcome difficulties but will make them worse."

In addition to calling for the country's integral development, ADENA intends to eradicate poverty; to offer equal opportunities for jobs, education, health care, and social security; to revitalize the productive apparatus; and to reduce unemployment. The ADENA accord notes that "solidarity and social justice among Chileans should contribute to consolidating the national identity and, therefore, they constitute moral obligations that cannot be shirked. Our support for the democratic system and for the transition formula means that we propose to fully implement this system, which places us under the obligation to work for its consolidation, without accepting hesitations or contradictions that would undermine that support and without condoning naive or compromising attitudes that would jeopardize it.

"Consequently, we reject any kind of totalitarianism, of whatever origin, and we denounce Soviet-inspired Marxism as a real threat to our democratic coexistence and outrightly discard any possibility of agreement with that or allied political lines. Likewise, we reject terrorism and support the law as an effective instrument against it."

ADENA believes "political parties are valid channels for these aspirations, but not the only ones, inasmuch as the Constitution recognizes that society's intermediary organizations have an important role to play." It lastly calls "on all Chileans and especially on all other democratic forces to assume their responsibility and to make a contribution to the cause of Chile by putting their shoulders to the integration task that needs to be carried forward so that the country can finally start down the road to peace, stability, and progress."

LEGAL EXPERTS APPOINTED FOR TREATY REVISION

PA161846 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] In the next few days Colombia and the United States will establish the ground rules for renegotiating the extradition treaty signed by the two countries during the Turbay Ayala administration.

The Colombian Government appointed legal experts Bernardo Gaitan Mahecha and Carlos Holguin Holguin to contact U.S. State Department officials to learn that country's position regarding the Colombian proposal.

President Betancur's government is interested not only in reducing the number of crimes subject to extradition but also in promoting changes in procedures and compliance with the terms of the treaty.

During their first meetings with U.S. State Department officials Gaitan and Holguin will try to lay the ground rules for revising the treaty in order to renegotiate it. The final agreement could be reached at a meeting between Colombian and U.S. representatives in Cartagena.

THREE GUERRILLA INCURSIONS REPORTED IN MEDELLIN

PA170420 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Medellin -- Three guerrilla incursions were reported in Medellin today. Members of the Popular Liberation Army [EPL] murdered alleged informer Oscar Humberto Herrera, manager of the Casapancha farm, in Caceres.

A Medellin supermarket was occupied by 10 youths who claimed to be members of the 19 April Movement [M-19]. After haranguing the patrons and supermarket workers, they distributed M-19 propaganda posters and left.

A presumed guerrilla cell placed an explosive device on the campus of the University of Antioquia.

Reports indicate that an aircraft used for drug smuggling owned by Arturo Reyes, was confiscated in Caucasia municipality near Corea. The owner of the aircraft was arrested and taken to Monteria.

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR -- Pierre Jules Marie Raoul Neraud le Mouton de Boisdeffre, the new French ambassador to Colombia, presented his credentials to President Belisario Betancur today. He was formerly ambassador to Uruguay. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 84 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE DISCUSSES 1985 ELECTIONS

PY161616 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde today ruled out any possibility of reshuffling the cabinet, stating that he will continue counting on the valuable cooperation of Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui. The chief of state, who made these statements during a visit he paid to the Villa El Salvador cement mill, also hailed the presidential candidacy of Dr Luis Bedoya Reyes.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] In the first place, I am the first to hail the candidacy of Dr Luis Bedoya Reyes, who is a prominent citizen, full of merit, with great abilities and proven patriotism. I had the pleasure of having him among the members of my first cabinet as justice minister, and he has also participated in two municipal councils. Therefore, I can attest to the abovementioned traits. Of course, politics means competition. The parties, probably all of us, will have our own representatives, but this does not mean that we are unyielding or intransigent. The country's health calls for contacts, which fortunately exist, so that the political leaders are in touch, exchange ideas and, should it be necessary, arrive at the solutions the country requires.

This does not mean that my party, the Popular Action (AP), will not raise its own formulas, since it has its own platform. At any rate, the AP hails the candidacy of Dr Bedoya Reyes who, in case he wins the election, would be an excellent successor. Of course, there are many possibilities. This is the first hand in a card game with plenty of cards. There are other candidates who also deserve all my respect. In any case, what really matters is that it becomes known that I am the only [word indistinct] one who on 28 July at 1700 will not run for president. This is how the democracy works -- the certainty that men will alternate in power.

[Unidentified reporter] Then there is a chance for an alliance between...

[Belaunde, interrupting] Well, there is a parallel action between our party, the AP, and the Popular Christian Party [PPC]. I wish that these parallel lines would meet, then they would no longer be parallel but convergent lines forming an acute angle, which would form the arrow of the empire.

[Second reporter] Mr President: AP's proposals...

[Belaunde, interrupting] We have not discussed this point. Since we have scheduled [the elections for] 14 April, there is no need for resignations [in the cabinet] before 14 October. Therefore, for political reasons there will be one, two, or three persons in the cabinet who will be called by the AFP to join the tickets. In this event, they will have to resign in October. However, there is no need that they do so in July.

[Third reporter] Is the prime minister included, Dr...

[Belaunde, interrupting] Well, I expect that Mariategui will accompany me through my entire tenure. Obviously, he is pressed, too. He is a highly esteemed AP leader and he may be called to hold other responsibilities. In that event, I expect to count on his very valuable cooperation, at least until October. However, selfishly thinking of the success of my administration, I would prefer that he preside over the cabinet until the end [of my administration]. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

PPC NOMINATES BEDOYA AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY161447 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] On 15 July Dr Luis Bedoya Reyes was proclaimed by acclamation as presidential candidate for the elections scheduled for 14 April 1985. His nomination took place during the closing ceremony of the third national convention of the Popular Christian Party [PPC] on 15 July.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Dr Bedoya, does the participation of the PPC in this electoral process and your nomination as presidential candidate mean that the PPC is fully convinced that these elections will be clean?

[Bedoya] Definitely. Can there be any doubt about it? I believe that [to suggest that these will not be clean elections] is an offense not only against the president of the Republic, whose democratic calling and style are known worldwide, but also against the citizens' right to criticize and scrutinize the proceedings in order to prevent that we are not cheated in the electoral process.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the capabilities of the electoral board, concretely, regarding the renewal of voter identification documents?

[Bedoya] I believe that if we all act together then we will overcome any difficulty. I feel that if the political parties themselves and the institutions cooperate in the new registration of the citizens, then all of us will contribute something to that effort. I feel better with new voter identification documents than with obsolete voter identification documents. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE HARDER STANCE ON DEBT

WA170915 Rome IPS in English 12 Jul 84

[By Abraham Lama]

[Text] Lima, July 12 (IPS) -- The Peruvian Government appears ready to take a harder stance on its debt negotiations with foreign creditors. Peruvian officials suggest the government is prepared to accept the view of various Latin American economists who argue that the U.S. Government, and not the debtors, must absorb the difference between the current U.S. interest rate and the so-called "historic rate." The "historic rate" refers to the level at which U.S. interest rates have historically been fixed -- 1.5 to two points higher than the U.S. inflation rate.

The current 13 percent U.S. prime rate is eight percentage points higher than U.S. inflation, now at five percent. President Fernando Belaunde Terry's administration, burdened by a worsening domestic economic scene and under pressure from both the labor and business sectors, now appears willing to abandon its "play by the rules" attitude toward foreign creditors for its last 13 months in office.

Peru's increasingly assertive stance toward creditors was apparent in a regional debtors' summit in Cartagena, Colombia, where foreign and economy ministers of 11 Latin American nations gathered to discuss new tactics on the foreign debt problem.

The Peruvian delegation at the meeting signed the final conference document, called the "Cartagena Consensus," which called assertively for more favorable debt repayment terms and international trade conditions for third world debtors.

The visit to Peru this week by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo indicated that the Peruvian Government is ready to pursue an even harder stance in the Latin American debt debate. The factor which galvanized Peru's new attitude on the debt was a strike by state employees and public school teachers, which dramatically illustrated the government's need for further belt-tightening. The administration has set a new tax on business to finance salary increase for state workers, and the private sector objected.

According to Peru's national industrial society, 1,100 Peruvian factories will close in the next few weeks unless the tax is repealed. Peru owed $12.418 billion in foreign debts by the end of last year, according to a government document recently presented to creditors in Paris. If the foreign debt were divided among the 18 million Peruvians, each citizen would owe about $700. The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is slightly more than $900 annually.

This year Peru refinanced about $1 billion in debt payments which were due in 1984. But such rescheduling is only a stop-gap measure, since between 1985 and 1989, Peru owes about $20 billion, half of it in interest charges and half in principal payments. The country cannot meet those payments, according to Central Bank President Richard Webb and other officials, since it would eat up more than 60 percent of Peru's export earnings -- foreign exchange which is needed to pay for food, industrial raw material and equipment imports.

The solution proposed by the Central Bank president, who is in hot water with the administration for having made public figures on the country's financial situation, is to find a way to avoid the interest payments in 1985-89. Webb has not explained how those charges might be postponed. But Economy Minister Jose Benavidez Munoz and his top foreign debt adviser, Rodrigo Cepeda, indicated in remarks to IPS that the interest rate issue is at the heart of Peru's new debt repayment strategy.

"The most serious problem, because we cannot manage it, is that of the unilateral decisions to raise interest rates, taken by the U.S. banks," said Benavidez. The economy minister hinted that in an upcoming debtors' conference in Argentina, Peru will propose that the Latin American nations demand that the United States assume the difference between the current U.S. prime interest rate and the "historic rate."

"A permanent solution will be to reduce interest rates to their historic level," adviser Cepeda noted, "and the extraordinary solution [would be] that the creditor governments pay the difference...because if they don't, they would be forcing the undeveloped countries to finance the U.S. budget deficit, which we did not create."

"The rise in the U.S. bank interest rate is being used to finance the arms buildup," he added, "which is the Reagan administration's basic pillar for reactivating the U.S. economy."

"But that is dangerous, because the world cannot continue inflating permanently," Cepeda warned. "It will explode, affecting not only the debtors, but also the creditors."

AFP: TERRORIST ACTIONS, ATTACKS REVIEWED

PY142325 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 14 Jul (AFP) -- The Lima police reported today that on 13 July members of the extremist Shining Path group murdered three government officials, took over a town, injured two civilians, and carried out attacks in various cities. In Huanuco, 420 km south east of Lima, a group of heavily armed terrorists invade Cayma and summoned the local residents to go to the main square, where they questioned the local governor and two municipal officials. After executing all three, the terrorists escaped in an unknown direction.

In Huancayo, 311 km southeast of Lima, two civilians were injured last night during a dynamite attack against the municipal council premises, where approximately 200 people were participating in a medical conference. Police added that in addition to this attack, five explosive devices exploded in various parts of Huancayo, causing serious material damage.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that Camilo Augada, mayor of Andahuaylas in Apurimac Department, 830 km southeast of Lima, had requested police help because 600 terrorists had invaded the city, cutting communications and the electricity and water supply systems.

Lima, Huancayo Blacked Out

PY170245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 16 Jul (AFP) -- The Peruvian capital, which has 5 million inhabitants, was totally blacked out tonight at 1912 [0012 GMT] after approximately 20 explosions were heard throughout the city. Electricity returned to a part of the city 1 hour later. The attacks were presumably carried out by the urban commandos of the Maoist Shining Path, which has been carrying out a war of subversion for the past 3 years. The perpetrators of at least one of the attacks identified themselves as members of the Shining Path. According to the first reports, the attacks only caused damage to several buildings, although at least one guard was wounded by shrapnel. The offices of the Soviet airlines AEROFLOT, which are located in the city's downtown area, were seriously damaged. The electricity was also cut off at the same time in the City of Huancayo, 312 km east of Lima, and throughout the inter-andean valley of the Mantaro River.

The blackout came at a time when the downtown area of Lima is usually full of people. Large traffic jams were reported. The authorities of the electricity company have reported that the energy cut was due to an interruption in the network that connects with the Mantaro hydroelectric plant, 500 km southeast of the capital. They also reported that they still had no explanation for the blackout.

GOVERNMENT REPEALS TWO LAWS TO AID ELECTIONS

PY161539 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo 16 Jul (AFP) -- The Military Government of Uruguay has decided to repeal two institutional acts pertaining to the assignment of a status to persons according to their political background and the powers of a commission to ban political party leaders. It has been officially reported that these two acts were repealed because of the need to create a proper atmosphere for the general elections which the regime plans to hold in November.

Blanco Leader Views Action

PY170332 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Party leaders have voiced their satisfaction over the repeal of Institutional Acts 7 and 14. Colorado Party leader Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Broad Front leader Liber Seregni have said that the action will help create the proper atmosphere for the negotiations with the Armed Forces. Blanco Party leader Carlos Julio Pereyra viewed positively the decision to repeal the two acts, which had established new conditions for the dismissal of public servants and had banned political activities. However, he said that the atmosphere will change on the day the press is no longer sanctioned for informing the public. Talking to Radio Carve, the vice presidential candidate of the Blanco majority faction referred to the significance of the repeal of Institutional Acts 7 and 14.

[Begin Pereyra recording] I believe it would be improper to refuse to admit that this is a step forward. However, in no way does it imply that a proper atmosphere for negotiations has been created. You should take into account that Act 14 opened the door to new restrictions. We believe that it is absolutely negative to think about imposing bans on people at a time when negotiations, dialogue, solutions, and the restoration of democracy are being announced. On the other hand, this act was used only once, when a ban was imposed on public notary Fernandez Menendez, a decision that was reversed 1 month later. Therefore, since this act was not applied, its repeal practically means nothing.

Concerning Act 7, which did have considerable importance because it empowered the government to dismiss public servants disregarding the traditional regulations governing such cases, it is evident that after 11 or 10 years of application it is apparently no longer necessary to continue dismissing people. Therefore, I believe that this action in no way allows us to conclude that the atmosphere has changed. The atmosphere will change on the day the press is no longer sanctioned for informing the people. [end recording]

Politicans React Favorably

PY161930 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Through the government, the Armed Forces have decided to repeal Institutional Acts Nos 7 and 14. It is believed that this will ease the present tense political atmosphere and that as a result the political dialogue may resume. The whereas clauses of the resolution, which was signed by the president and the interior and defense ministers note the need to create proper conditions for holding the scheduled national elections.

At the political level these measures adopted by the civilian-military process have been described as highly positive. Civic Union leader Juan Vicente Chiarino told El Espectador:

[Begin recording] [Chiarino] I am very happy about this action because it shows that the executive branch is taking those steps that we believe necessary to show public opinion that the Armed Forces are willing to create a proper atmosphere to achieve the much sought political-military agreement. All of us must cooperate to achieve agreement before the November elections.

I believe we started the week on the right foot. I think that the entire nation will welcome this news. It was needed to show the willingness of the Armed Forces. We hope others will follow since they will also show their desire to ease the present tense political situation and to avoid increasing radical positions and excesses and thus achieve a peaceful solution to the problem, something that is desired by the great majority of Uruguayans.

Therefore, on my part there is a favorable reaction and I believe that at this time political parties have the duty to respond to this measure by working harder and by trying to submit our position regarding the 1 May draft as soon as possible.

[Unidentified reporter] Sir: You have made five proposals to the Armed Forces commanders. Two of them have been complied with; what will happen to the other demands?

[Chiarino] the others will come later. [end recording]

Broad Front delegate Jose Pedro Cardozo said that the situation must be studied tonight at the party meeting.

[Begin Cardozo recording] As you know, the repeal of Institutional Acts was included in the list of five demands submitted to the Armed Forces to create the proper atmosphere to start the political negotiations. Therefore, this government resolution must be studied [words indistinct] by the party. [end recording]

National Party Secretary Gonzalo Aguirre said that the government resolution is undoubtedly a positive one but that it is insignificant. He added that the National Party Board will attend the rally scheduled for this afternoon near the Gaucho area.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY REPORTS ON MOBILIZATION PLANS

PY161737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1320 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Jul (AFP) -- The National Directorate of Public Relations (DINARP) today reported on the existence of a mobilization plan of the multisectorial group, which is made up of the labor unions, and student, social and human rights organizations.

According to DINARP, the plan contemplates the holding of marches and stoppages and the occupation of union offices and student centers, as well as the staging of rallies and a general 48-hour strike scheduled for 26-27 July. The planned mobilization program, stated DINARP, will also commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution and will demand, among other things, that an unrestricted general amnesty be granted and that the intervention at the universities immediately cease.

DINARP stated that the plan will cause real damage to the workers, the students, society as a whole, and the entire country. An official communique called upon all the people urged to participate in the above-mentioned plan to support the measures [as received], pointing out that these attitudes in no way contribute to a favorable atmosphere for those who are engaged in finding a way for the redemocratization of the country.

Presidential elections are scheduled in Uruguay for November, according to the reinstitutionalization schedule of the military who are currently in power.

GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE RETURN OF EXILES

PY161258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1329 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 15 Jul (EFE) -- It was reported here today that the military Government of Uruguay will guarantee the return of exiled citizens whenever they are not wanted by the military courts.

Government sources have noted that those Uruguayans who are interested in returning to the country will have to undertake the proper proceedings at the nearest Uruguayan diplomatic or consular office. It will be up to each individual who believes he is being sought by the courts to request of the diplomatic mission an explanation of his situation.

ALDUNATE SUBSTITUTE ON BLANCO TICKET SUGGESTED

PY162122 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul have been in jail for 1 month, and the Blanco Party has sponsored several demonstrations demanding that they be released promptly.

In Soriano, Blanco Party leader Dr Gonzalo Aguirre has said that Carlos Julio Pereyra is the natural substitute for Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. He also said that there can be no elections if the Blanco Party does not participate, because otherwise the elected government will be unstable. Our colleagues from Difusora Soriano filed this report:

This is a special report from the press department of Difusora Soriano of Mercedes for Radio Carve of Montevideo. The Blanco Party departmental convention has met here. The meeting was attended by Dr Gonzalo Aguirre, who made an important political statement that contains important implications. He said: The natural substitute for Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is Carlos Julio Pereyra, but with any decent substitute, whoever it may be, the Blanco Party will win the elections. Aguirre, who is secretary of the Blanco Party Executive Board, added: We will participate in the elections and we will win.

SANGUINETTI PROCLAIMED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY170007 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Batllist faction, which groups the Unity and Reform sector, has proclaimed Dr Sanguinetti its presidential candidate for the next elections. This announcement was made at a ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the death of Luis Batlle Berres.

He who has faith in his principles is not afraid of losing them at the negotiating table. So said Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti, who was proclaimed presidential candidate by the Unity and Reform at a ceremony at the Penarol Palace, which was attended by party members.

Dr Sanguinetti said that we are living through a stage of reconstruction, and that all the necessary steps will be taken in order to achieve the consolidation of democracy in the country.

Addressing an estimated 10,000 people, including several delegations from the interior of the country, Sanguinetti, referring to the eventual results of the negotiations with the Armed Forces, said the following:

[Begin recording] Who can guarantee the outcome of a negotiation? Who can, from the start and even with foreknowledge, guarantee that a negotiation will be successful? No one can and neither can we, but we do say that we are going to build a path with this method. We are going to follow this process to the very end and until it is completely exhausted.

We cannot conceive of a position of indifference, or of simply being reticent, or even of believing that the country's problems and an institutional outlet can be resolved with political parties that do not commit themselves and with men who watch from across the street [applause] because that will resolve nothing. [applause]

NEW LABOR PARTY RECOGNIZED BY ELECTORAL BOARD

PY161826 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 14 Jul (AFP) -- A new political party, the Labor Party, has been recognized by the electoral board barely 4 months before the elections scheduled for 25 November, elections that will mark the return to democracy in Uruguay.

Labor Party Secretary Walter Laurente said that he defines his party as one with a social democratic ideology, without agreeing or disagreeing with what the de facto government, which was installed in 1973, has done.

Laurente reasserted that the Labor Party seeks a conciliation with a nationalistic conception firmly identified with the average Uruguayan worker and the Uruguayan lower class.

200 JOURNALISTS DEMONSTRATE; NO INCIDENTS

PY130359 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Approximately 200 journalists today demonstrated along a stretch of 18 de Julio Avenue to demand freedom of the press, the release of their imprisoned colleagues, and an end to the intimidation of news media professionals.

The march, which was held along 18 de Julio Avenue, ended at Cagancha Square, where the demonstrators sang the national anthem. No incidents were reported during the demonstration.

THOUSANDS ATTEND BLANCO RALLY IN MONTEVIDEO

PY170058 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] A large rally was staged in downtown Montevideo tonight, 1 month after the return of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. Several thousand people gathered in front of the Monument to the Gaucho on 18 de Julio Avenue waving banners and signs alluding to the imprisonment of Wilson Ferreira and his son Juan Raul. The rally was led by Blanco Party Executive Board members, who were accompanied by Aldunate's wife and daughter.

POLITICAL LEADERS VISIT HUNGER STRIKERS

PY131432 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] At 2100, political leaders visited a group of people who are on a hunger strike demanding the enactment of a general amnesty. These people are holding their fast at a residence located at the intersection of Canelones and Minas Streets. The politicians who visited them are: Juan Pivel Devoto, president of the executive board of the National Party; Liber Seregni, leader of the Broad Front; and Juan Pablo Terra, leader of the Christian Democratic Party. Blanco leaders Gonzalo Aquirre and Oscar Lopez Balestra and members of various political and social organizations were also there.

The commission which organized the fast has reported and repudiated death threats against the hunger strikers from the so-called Armed Patriotic Union.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Walter Ravenna, the current Uruguayan ambassador to the United States, has been appointed the new Uruguayan ambassador to Canada. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 6 Jun 84 p 6 PY] Carlos A. Duarte has been appointed the new Uruguayan ambassador to Iran. Duarte, who will reside in Athens, is concurrent ambassador to Greece, Cyprus, and Bulgaria. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 13 Jun 84 p 5 PY] Aureliano Aguirre has been appointed the Uruguayan ambassador to Japan. The Japanese Government has agreed to his designation. Aguirre will replace Dr Julio Lacarte Muro, who was recently appointed the Uruguayan ambassador to international organizations in Geneva. [Text] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 84 PY]

NEW ARMY DIVISION COMMANDER -- General Juan C. Reissing has been appointed commander of the 3d Army Division to replace Lieutenant General Hugo Medina, who has been appointed commander in chief of the Army. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 13 Jun 84 p 5 PY]

WAR COLLEGE DIRECTOR -- The president of the Republic has appointed General Carlos L. Berois as the new director of the War College. Gen Berois is replacing General German de la Fuente, retired. [Excerpts] (Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 30 Jun 84 p 9 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ON LEGAL, ILLEGAL WORKERS

FL161218 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0045 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will defend Mexican workers residing legally or illegally in the United States, Mexican Ambassador to the United States Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes affirmed here today.

Prior to his return to Washington, the ambassador said the meeting of consuls held here had pledged to defend the human and labor rights of Mexican workers while in the United States. He said there is uncertainty in the Hispanic community in the United States resulting from the probable adoption of the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill, because of the possible deportation of thousands of undocumented workers.

The diplomat termed relations between the United States and Mexico as favorable and acceptable, because Mexico is the third largest trading partner of the United States and its principal supplier of raw materials and oil.

EC SEEKS COINVESTMENTS, TECHNOLOGY SHARING

FL161337 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1834 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 14 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Eurpean Common Market will insist on making coinvestments, sharing technology, and improving trade with Mexico because it fully trusts Mexico's economic recovery.

In making this statement, EC representative (Michael Merceu) noted that at least 150 European firms have shown interest in developing coinvestments with 200 Mexican companies, because it is easier to do it here than in the rest of Europe itself or Asia. He indicated that next December, during a seminar in this city, there will be lectures and discussions so that the EC countries may coinvest with Mexican firms.

PAYMENTS BALANCE 'POSITIVE' IN JAN-APR PERIOD

FL161828 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2155 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit today reported that the balance of payments during the first 4 months of the year was positive, despite the fact that during the period Mexico paid $3 billion in interest. The report said that from January to March, international currency reserves reached $1.03 billion, while there was a favorable trade balance of $5.224 billion and current accounts showed a $2.358 billion surplus.

It explained that during that period, because of normal errors and omissions in balance of payments calculations, which can in no way be considered flight of capital, the actual balance of payments figure is estimated at $1.054 billion. The secretariat indicated that only a small part of this figure can be considered unregistered capital movement -- the part that can be attributed to payments on the unregistered private debt. It said that among the factors explaining these balance of payments errors and omissions are difficulties in precise measurement in some areas such as tourism and border transactions, capital amortizations, interest payments made outside the controlled market, movement of unregistered capital, and problems in the appraisal of goods that are exchanged overseas. Moreover, the Finance Secretariat explained that overseas deposits by individual Mexicans could also be considered possible speculative capital leaks. According to data provided by the U.S. Government, these deposits amounted to $280 million during that period.

OFFICIAL SEES NO CHANGES IN PETROLEUM PRICES

FL162024 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1506 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico's Under Secretary of Energy Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto said here today, on returning from a tour of several European countries, that there will be no changes in Mexico's petroleum prices during the next three months. On arriving at Mexico City's International Airport, Mendoza Berrueto said that petroleum will continue to be an important factor in Mexico overcoming its economic crisis, since Mexico is considered one of the principal exporters of petroleum.

After assisting at the international OPEC meeting, Mendoza Berrueto said a committee within OPEC had adopted the position of maintaining stable crude oil prices. This committee periodically analyzes the behavior of the international petroleum market.

The Foreign Secretariat's Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete said that the stability which has been detected in the international market opens up expectations for a recovery in petroleum prices.

During their trip, the two officials met with petroleum ministers from Great Britain and Algeria and visited nuclear energy plants in France and coal-powered electrical plants in the FRG as part of a program for closer relations with other petroleum exporting nations.

JUDGE REJECTS EXTRADITION DEAL WITH CHILE

FL161434 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2146 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Supreme Court President Jorge Inarritu has said that the Mexican Government would reject the political blackmail of the Chilean Government over the extradition of Jesus Chavarria, and that the Mexican Government's campaign of moral renovation here would not end with the arrest of Arturo Durazo Moreno.

He added that the Chilean Government's position of making the extradition of the former Mexican official, accused of large-scale fraud, contingent upon Mexico's renewal of relations with Chile lacked legal arguments and is a political position.

The Supreme Court president stated that Mexico has other legal ways of extraditing the former deputy director of PEMEX and in fact the necessary procedures for that have already been carried out.

Inarritu said there were ample legal bases for extraditing Durazo Moreno, former Mexico City chief of police, who is accused of tax evasion, smuggling, storing weapons, and extortion. Inarritu added that the capture of Durazo Moreno, who is being held in a Los Angeles, California, prison is clear evidence that President Miguel de la Madrid's promise to apply moral renovation without exception is being fulfilled. He reiterated that the moral renovation campaign will be permanent and it will be not only for former officials, but also for current officials and anyone else who violates the laws.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LEAVES FOR TOUR OF ASIA

PA132146 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Jul 84 pp A 1, A 12

[Text] President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta and a delegation of businessmen, merchants, and government officials left at dawn today, with a tight itinerary and work schedule, for a tour of several Far East countries. Dr Ardito Barletta is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo today, Friday, 13 July, where he will remain for 7 days before leaving for Seoul and Hong Kong on Friday, 20 July. He will remain in Hong Kong for 2 days and from there will go to Taipei on 22 July to conclude his tour of the Far East.

Within this itinerary, the president-elect will pay a 2-day visit to Los Angeles and Miami, in the United States, where he will meet with prominent businessmen of both cities. Dr Ardito Barletta's visit to these countries is to promote foreign investment in the proposed development plans of his government platform which include incentives for foreign capital investments in the country. The financial resources sought will respond mainly to the recommendations made by the working groups, which have been created to broadly analyze the nation's problems, such as housing, public works, employment, and others.

U.S. CANAL EMPLOYEES PRIVILEGES ISSUE DISCUSSED

Board's Panamanians Protest

PA141548 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Jul 84 pp A 1, A 12

[Panamanian Members of the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors communique issued in Panama City on 12 July]

[Text] According to Article XIII, Paragraph 3, of the Agreement in Implementation of Article III of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty, the privileges enjoyed by U.S. citizen employees of the Panama Canal Commission of the use of military postal services, commissaries, and post exchanges will expire on 1 October 1984. The treaty does not provide for any payment or benefit to those employees for the loss of these privileges.

The Panamanian Government has stated on several occasions that it has no objection to the U.S. Government making such payments, provided always that it applies to all employees and is charged to the National Treasury of the United States of America. This is the only way of making the payment consistent with the Panama Canal Treaty, particularly with Paragraph 6 of Article X of the treaty, which notes that "With regard to wages and fringe benefits, there shall be no discrimination on the basis of nationality, sex, or race."

The authority to pay a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) exclusively to the North American employees who will lose the privileges mentioned above by virtue of the treaty was included on the agenda of the Board of Directors meeting of 11 and 12 July. In addition to reiterating their objection to the request for authority to pay the COLA under the previously outlined conditions, the Panamanian members of the Board of Directors said that this payment, which is to be charged to the Panama Canal Commission's budget, not only violates the Treaty but imposes a heavy financial burden that contradicts the policy of austerity that the Panama Canal Commission has undertaken with so many sacrifices, in view of the reduction in the volume of the canal's business.

Also, the Panamanian members stress that the Cost of Living Adjustment payable to the North American citizens of the Panama Canal Commission renders the situation of labor discrimination, which the elimination of the dual salary scale sought to correct, worse. Panamanians are of the opinion that this payment will be detrimental to the morale of the Panamanian workers, who comprise 76 percent of the work force.

Despite the arguments raised by the Panamanian members, the Board of Directors decided to grant, through the favorable vote of the five North American members against the negative vote of the Panamanian members, a number of privileges or benefits to the North American employees who will lose their postal, commissary, and post exchange privileges in October 1984.

The Panamanian members of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commisison firmly and categorically state that this decision constitutes a violation of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties and in no way contributes to the good relations that must exist between the Panamanian Government and the Government of the United States of America.

Carlos Ozores Typaldos
Oyden Ortega Duran
Fernando Cardoze F.
Luis Anderson

LA PRENSA Column

PA162148 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jul 84 p 1a

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The bad habit that government leaders have of saying one thing in public and another in private, and of doing exactly the opposite of what they preach, has had grotesque results, plunging them into such discredit that they are not only divested of all moral authority to rule internally, but also to engage in serious negotiations with other countries on Panama's behalf. One day the Panamanian members of the canal's Board of Directors come out beating their chests and tearing their hair because the board has granted privileges to U.S. employees that they deem harmful to the country. The next day someone who is perfectly familiar with the problem reveals that the protests must not be taken seriously because they are a mere "masquerade," since the government had privately given its approval as payment for the U.S. Government's support for the electoral fraud. Regardless of who our leaders have been, our Republic's history had been an incessant and sustained battle to rectify an aberration perpetrated behind our backs by foreign plotters. Thus, through long, patient, and laborious negotiations and guided by actions of collective heroism, we recovered the sovereignty that they seized from us at the very outset of our independence. However, those who seized power in October 1968 had other motivations, and despite the saturnalia of nationalistic demagoguery to which they dedicated themselves from the beginning, they have again ceded all the positions that had been painfully gained by our elders. Moreover, they took history back to its beginnings, once again making the United States the supreme and unappealable arbiter of our political struggles.

THREE DEFENSE FORCES OFFICERS DISMISSED

PA132312 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by Marcela Arosemena]

[Text] The Defense Forces' officers corp was affected yesterday when the dismissals of a colonel, a captain, and a 2d lieutenant were reported during the reading of the "order of the day."

Second Lieutenant Julian Melo is the son of former Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo, who was recently dismissed on charges of having ties with drug traffickers following the confiscation of an enormous shipment of ethylic ether, a chemical used to process cocaine.

Colonel Juan Cambra had been transferred a few weeks ago from Bocas del Toro, where he had been chief of that zone, and Captain Rolando Lara was chief of the special antiriot commandoes, better known as "the Dobermen" of Tinajitas, at the time of his dismissal.

Upon being questioned by LA PRENSA, Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo, the Defense Forces director of public relations, confirmed that 2d Lt Julian Melo, Jr., Col Juan Cambra, and Capt Rolando Lara, all members of the Defense Forces, had been dismissed by Commander in Chief Manuel Antonio Noriega as a result of "unruly conduct."

Maj Grimaldo said that the three officers were dismissed "because they transgressed, violated, and failed to comply with the Defense Forces' disciplinary code. This code is a legal, internal instrument which is not secret but is accessible, because we do not keep secrets here. Thus, people linking recent dismissals to politics or any other reason are wasting their time, because none of these dismissals is related to the Melo case."

Maj Lopez Grimaldo revealed that former Lt Col Julian Melo Borbua himself, while still in power, had reproached his son, 2d Lt Melo, on several occasions for his unruly conduct within the Defense Forces. In fact, Lt Col Melo even "punished his son for that reason."

Rumors circulated yesterday that these officers were charged with involvement in an alleged military "coup" planned by Melo Borbua. However, the Defense Forces' chief of information insisted again that there are no links between the new dismissals and past incidents involving the dismissal and imprisonment of the former General Staff executive secretary.

Maj Grimaldo explained that the General Staff routinely handles this kind of activity within the Armed Forces, because the Defense Forces of Panama has the duty and power to order enlistments, transfers, demotions, rotations of personnel, and dismissals.

The officer added that the Armed Forces "need not explain or report when and why it dismisses a soldier, a corporal, or a ranking officer for disciplinary reasons, because these actions take place not only in the Panamanian Defense Forces, but in all armed forces in the world." The armed forces "are empowered to enlist or dismiss, upgrade or demote according to its disciplinary code," Maj Grimaldo added.

He said finally that a replacement for former Lt Col Melo has not yet been appointed, because that is a decision of the commander in chief and his General Staff. The announcement to that effect will be made in due time.

COSTA RICA

FREEDOM LEAVES PUERTO LIMON AREA FOR NEW ORLEANS

PA161346 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The vessel Freedom, which is carrying 252 tons of dynamite for the Nicaraguan Government, weighed anchor for New Orleans at 1615 yesterday. The 5,900-ton Panamanian-registered ship arrived near Puerto Limon on Saturday morning. It remained 3 miles off the coast, as it had been instructed by radio. Captain (Gingaap Tom) had received orders from Denmark's Baltimore Company to set sail for New Orleans, because if he tried to go to Puerto Corinto in Nicaragua the company would have to pay $300,000 to transit the Panama Canal.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER

PA162219 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Jul 84 p 2 Section 2

[Editorial: "Minister Angel Solano Calderon"]

[Text] Public Security Minister Angel Solano Calderon is puzzled by the fact that he is the subject of so many newspaper editorials. But he should not be; he has earned every single one of them through his actions or his explanations for his actions.

The media revealed that 2 months ago the deputy director of the Intelligence and Security Directorate (DIS) gave the public security minister a detailed report on the logistical and economic support missions undertaken by terrorist groups on Costa Rican soil help their activities in El Salvador. The DIS deputy director clearly stated his concern over the need to raid the places he named in order to complete the investigation and end these types of operations.

As is logical, the media finally questioned the reasons why the public security minister had not taken any action during those 2 months by either deporting the militants or requesting the warrants needed to stage the raids that the DIS deputy director had recommended.

However, as it turns out, the minister now tells us -- 2 months after receiving that report -- that he is currently "in the final stages of the investigation and was about to take action," a plan that was allegedly ruined by the source that revealed the ministry's lack of action.

What a coincidence. Everything came to light 2 months after action should have been taken and the minister would like us to believe that he was going to take action at that very moment. Whoever reads the report sent to the minister 2 months ago will easily see that the DIS investigations had already been completed and that only the court ordered raids were missing. No further investigations were needed, and therefore the DIS did not even mention or suggest any.

It is obvious that the public security minister is extremely cautious when it comes to expelling Salvadoran communists, demanding ample proof and painstaking procedural requirements. These demands are not made when dealing with Nicaraguan democrats such as newsman Oscar Leonardo Montalban whom the Public Security Ministry, acting with a viciousness and speed that is unusual for common crimes, had arrested in a matter of hours with a warrant that was much stronger than that the Security Council had urged.

The public security minister can try to defend himself any way he can, including resorting to this favorite tactic of trying to make himself appear as the main target of a campaign directed against the entire government. Let's see how many persons are going to be duped by this argument. These naive persons, who are not very many to begin with, will drop in number each day as we continue to report specific instances in which the public security minister and other government officials violate the principle of equal treatment by being tolerant of the communists and very strict with the democrats. This violation, as the DIS deputy director so correctly pointed out, goes against our proclamation of neutrality.

Is more evidence needed? Let us cite a current case: On Thursday there was an incident with a so-called Nicaraguan diplomat, who is known to the authorities as a terrorist and as such was not allowed to enter Costa Rica. He was sent back. Still, even the foreign minister could not conceal his surprise upon learning that this man easily entered the country on other occasions, although he was banned from doing so, without any objections from the authorities. This gentleman has even met with the Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, accompanied the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister on his visit, and served as a courier to deliver a letter from Commander Daniel Ortega. Could newsman Montalvan expect the same tolerance? Surely not. Why? Because of ideological matters.

Is further evidence needed? There is really no need for it except, perhaps, for someone determined not to believe.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN YOUTH ON NEUTRALITY DECLARATION

PA170117 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 Jul 84 p 34-a

["Advertisement": "Position of the Social Christian Youth on the Declaration of Neutrality"]

[Excerpts] The Social Christian youth, as citizens who are concerned about the national situation, after analyzing the declaration of neutrality in depth, state:

As social Christian youths we are duty bound to inform the Costa Rican people that neutrality, as it set forth by the present administration, is nothing more than a political tool used to bolster a government that has failed to effectively solve the problems it has confronted. We must assume firm and clear positions. At this time of crisis our country is undergoing, we are compelled to reaffirm the principles of "nonintervention" and "legitimate defense." One reason for declaring neutrality was to assure Nicaragua that Costa Rica would refrain from participating in developments that might affect that country's institutional order, in a reaffirmation of the principles noted above.

Costa Rica's neutrality, as it has been set forth, distorts international law's definition of active and permanent neutrality, and creates immediate and future problems. For example, in the event of an aggression by a third country, Costa Rica cannot invoke the TIAR, the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, or any other kind of international assistance because of the neutrality declaration's stipulation that Costa Rica not be a member of any international organization. This would question Costa Rica's membership in organizations such as the United Nations.

National Executive Committee, Social Christian Youth, Social Christian Unity Party.

Responsible signature: Margarita Martinez Kienzlen, Personal Identity No 1-603-767.

EL SALVADOR

TRADE DISRUPTED IN FOUR EASTERN DEPARTMENTS

PA162246 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Jul 84 p 10

[Text] It has been reported that terrorists left four departments in the eastern part of the country without electricity when they dynamited high-voltage posts on Saturday night. It was reported yesterday that the leftist group's stations stated that the leftists had withdrawn the groups that were setting buses afire, and that it was possible to drive on the highways. In San Miguel, it was reported that vehicles were traveling to and from San Salvador. Trade with South and Central America was paralyzed as a result of the actions by the terrorist groups. Almost 100 vans coming from Costa Rica were in El Amatillo on Saturday. It was reported that beginning yesterday morning the vans began to move toward San Salvador. The eastern departments affected by the interrupted electricity were Morazan, San Miguel, Usulutan, and La Union, according to reports.

FIGHTING IN SAN SEBASTIAN, BOMB EXPLOSIONS REPORTED

PA162139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas attacked the township of San Sebastian in the central part of the country last night, while several bombs exploded in a pile of scrap iron at the Air Force headquarters near this capital. According to military reports, there were no casualties on either side in yesterday's guerrilla harassment of San Sebastian. This township of some 10,000 inhabitants is located 50 km east of San Salvador. After this attack, the Army conducted an operation today near San Sebastian toward the San Pedro hills, one of the strongest FMLN bastions in the central part of the country. The area was bombed this morning by Salvadoran Air Force aircraft. Meanwhile, military sources reported that several explosive devices went off last night in the Air Force headquarters in western San Salvador, although there were no material losses or casualties. According to the same sources, several unidentified persons threw bombs against a pile of scrap iron at the Air Force headquarters. The attack was followed by an exchange of fire between the guards and the attackers. There have been no reports of victims.

ILOPANGO AIRPORT ATTACKED WITH RIFLES, MORTARS

PA162347 Rome IPS in Spanish 2320 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 16 Jul (IPS) -- The guerrillas attacked Ilopango Military Airport with rifle and mortar fire today. The airport is located in the eastern suburb of the Salvadoran capital. The attack on the air terminal lasted 2 hours, according to civilian and military sources who were consulted. The harassment, the first since September 1982 when air installations were destroyed by a rebel raid, was considered by the military command as a possible indication of large-scale military resurgence in the capital of the country. El Salvador has experienced a 4-year civil war which has claimed approximately 50,000 lives thus far. While the Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) admitted that there had been a clash between guerrilla and Army troops in the vicinity of the military airport, inhabitants of Santa Lucia, near the military installations, and a military mechanic, confirmed that they heard several rounds of mortar fire. Apparently, the mortar fire hit the airport installations, but did not cause considerable damage. The FMLN, which is trying to topple the Salvadoran regime with the force of arms, has not yet claimed credit for the action.

GUATEMALA

ECONOMY MINISTER URGES NICARAGUA TO PAY DEBT

PA162030 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Jul 84 p 16

[Text] Our country's Economy Ministry yesterday reiterated to Nicaraguan authorities its request for payment of the $7-million debt which has resulted from the failure to make payments on trade transactions.

Economy Minister Leonel Hernandez Cardona told newsmen that an agreement was reached with the Sandinist government several months ago, according to which it would pay accrued interest in cash and amortize the debt over a specific period of time.

Nicaragua has not yet made the respective payments, however, and we have found ourselves forced to remind the Nicaraguan Government of its commitment to pay their debt to us.

We know that Nicaragua is receiving foreign exchange because it maintains active trade with the United States and Algeria.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE PRAISES U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA161919 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Directorate of International Information communique; date not given]

[Text] In view of a report published by the North American pressure group, WOLA, the English acronym for Washington Office for Latin America, in which, without any objective evidence, it was stated that high-ranking Honduran Government officials and Armed Forces officers have recommended that Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte be removed, the government of the Republic reports that:

1. The surprising assertion in the WOLA publication UPDATE, which describes its ideology as leftist Catholic and which concurs in practice with many of the tenets of international totalitarianism, is absolutely groundless. No high-ranking civilian or military official has ever expressed such an intention, either inside or outside Honduran Government circles.

2. Mr John Dimitri Negroponte, the U.S. ambassador to Honduras, is one of the diplomatic representatives who has most vehemently and devotedly supported our country's point of view in the international sphere. In addition, he has successfully carried out very fruitful efforts to secure economic aid and the means to safeguard our fledgling democracy.

3. President Roberto Suazo Cordova has a special personal regard for the ambassador and expresses through this message his hope that the distinguished diplomat will stay among us for as long as possible so his positive work in support of democracy and freedom in Honduras and Central America can result in a consolidation of the positive changes which are taking place in our countries and translate into the achievement of social justice, cooperation, and peace.

SOLDIER, SALVADORAN GUERRILLA KILLED IN CLASH

PA170151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0102 GMT 17 Jul 84

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- A Salvadoran guerrilla and a Honduran soldier were killed in a clash on Sunday near the Salvadoran refugee camp in western Honduras, it was officially learned here today.

The clash took place at the site known as "El Roble Gacho," near the Salvadoran Mesa Grande refugee camp in the Honduran Department of Ocotepeque on the Salvadoran border.

According to an official report by the Honduran Armed Forces released this afternoon, Honduran soldier Julio Oalvan Perez and an unidentified Salvadoran guerrilla were killed.

The Honduran Army bulletin is very vague and does not say if the guerrilla's body was picked up by the local troops or taken by the guerrillas in their retreat from the combat zone. It only stated that they seized an automatic rifle, three clips for the same, five packs, and other belongings of the rebels.

The official bulletin indicates that the rebels were intercepted by a patrol of the 12th Infantry Battalion which detected two groups. According to the Honduran Armed Forces, the first group of guerrillas entered national territory and was headed for the refugee camp to meet the other group in Mesa Grande.

According to the official military report, "the group of subversives that clashed with the Honduran patrol was composed of 60 men."

It also states that the "Armed Forces deplore the repetition of incidents such as this one, which claimed lives, and reiterate their commitment to safeguard national integrity and sovereignty."

"For this," the communique concluded, "zealous vigilance will be maintained along these border regions."

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH U.S.

PA170406 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today announced the resumption of talks between Nicaraguan and U.S. representatives in Atlanta. The high-level talks began on 25 June in Manzanillo, Mexico between Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Harry Shlaudeman, the Reagan administration's roving ambassador for Central America. This dialogue forms part of Nicaragua's reiterated willingness to undertake all necessary efforts to achieve normalization of relations with the United States, the leaders of the Sandinist people's revolution have said on several occasions.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PA170040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Dozens of delegations from various countries arrived early this morning at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport to participate in the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The delegations that have already arrived are the Bulgarian delegation headed by Todor Bozhinov, Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo member, and Mariya Zakharieva, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member; the Iraqi delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister (Me'edi Desaroti), and the delegations from Spain, Ghana, the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, Norway, Poland, Cyprus, and Kampuchea. Commander Rene Vivas, Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, and other government officials were at the airport to welcome the delegates.

A high-level delegation from the USSR also arrived today to participate in the Sandinist people's revolution anniversary. The Soviet delegation is headed by Temirbek Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet. Other members are Vladimir Kazimirov, chief of the Foreign Ministry First Latin American Countries Department, and (Konstantin Mylolavich), CPSU International Department official.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman; Julio Lopez, FSLN International Public Relations Department official; and German Shlyapnikov, the Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, were at the airport to receive the Soviet delegation.

USSR's Koshoyev Conveys Greetings

PA170244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Temirbek Khudaybergenovich Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has brought a cordial and brotherly greeting to the Nicaraguan people from the people and Government of the USSR on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Upon his arrival at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, Koshoyev said that his country's delegation hopes to further consolidate relations between their countries.

Among other things, he said, we have come to your country to participate in the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution. It is a great honor to convey to the Nicaraguan government and its heroic people congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Soviet people and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our visit to Nicaragua is another of a series of contacts that our countries have established since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Koshoyev said.

Finally, he said, we still remember the impression left by the Nicaraguan delegation during its recent visit to the USSR and Comrade Chernenko's statements to the effect that the USSR supports the efforts that Nicaragua is making for national reconstruction and the people's heroic struggle in defense of their freedom and independence, in view of the aggressive actions of the imperialist forces.

Iranian Deputy Minister Arrives

LD170858 Tehran IRNA in English 0825 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 17, IRNA -- Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati Jahromi arrived in Managua on Monday to attend the fifth anniversary of the victory of Nicaragua's revolution. The Iranian delegation was welcomed at Managua airport by officials at Nicaraguan Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior and the Iranian ambassador there. The delegation would hold talks with Nicaraguan officials and would outline revolutionary stance of the Islamic Republic during their stay in that country.

'TEXT' OF DANIEL ORTEGA NOTE TO CASTRO ON AID

PA170302 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

["Text" of note from Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra to Cuban President Fidel Castro, dated 12 July]

[Text] Dear Commander Fidel: On 23 July 1979, only 4 days after our country's revolutionary victory, we began to feel the fraternal and opportune collaboration between our peoples, parties, and governments, with the arrival of the first medical brigades from your country. This noble gesture marked the beginning of a lovely process of friendship from people who, despite the indiscriminate imperialistic blockade they have been enduring for years, turned their hearts and efforts toward sister people who torn to pieces by war, emerged with their heads held high and looked toward the future with hope. Since then, 5 years have passed and our friendly and fraternal ties are consolidating more each day.

It is proper to mention at this time that throughout this period, the collaboration we have received from your country has reached incalculable dimensions, and has covered diverse areas, particularly in the areas of education, health, and construction.

With your people's assistance, we have built bridges, hospitals, schools, plants for prefabricated houses, and a concrete plant. We have also received large donations of food, medicines, school supplies, machinery and spare parts, seeds, fishing boats, construction material and sports gear. In sum, we have received a considerable amount of aid that is of great value to our people.

In addition, some 5,000 Nicaraguan youths are being trained at Cuban educational centers in various scientific and technical fields. These future professionals will put the knowledge they gain from you at the service of our revolution to strengthen and consolidate the Nicaraguan government of reconstruction.

This history, my dear commander, is a small example of all of the collaboration we have received from you, who despite your own limitations, share your resources, experience, and friendship with our young revolution.

Of unmeasurable value to the Sandinist people's revolution are the lives that our Cuban brothers have offered in fulfilling the various tasks they were assigned by our governments. You can be sure that the memory of these companeros will be eternally in the minds of our people, and that our revolution will continue to honor their memories along with those of our immortal heroes.

We would like to express our unyielding determination to defend our conquests as we have done thus far, and, at the same time, express our desire for peace and mutual respect in our relations with the other nations of the world. We reiterate that we are peace-loving people. We are making great efforts to achieve peace; however, if our imperialist enemies attack us, they will find people ready to defend their achievements with their lives and blood.

On this fifth anniversary of our collaboration, on behalf of the FSLN and Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and the courageous Nicaraguan people, we would like to stress our eternal gratitude to the party, government, and people of Cuba with the conviction that the friendly bonds between our peoples are and will always be unbreakable.

With a fraternal embrace.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

D. ORTEGA SENDS MESSAGE TO VATICAN ON PRIESTS

PA161841 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Ricardo Peter, Nicaragua's ambassador to the Vatican, will go to Rome today with a message from Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta. The message deals with relations between the government and the Catholic hierarchy.

Government House sources confirmed this information to ANN, saying that Peter will meet with important Holy See officials. It is believed the government's message addresses the situation of the 10 priests who were expelled from Managua on 9 July for having participated in a march in support of Father Amado Pena, accused of participating in organizing the so-called internal front of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN.

The Interior Ministry canceled the residence permit of the priests because they violated the country's laws and carried out political activities against the Government of National Reconstruction and participated in plans aimed at provoking a confrontation between the Catholic Church and the Sandinist revolution.

OMAR CABEZAS SAYS U.S. INCREASING 'SPY FLIGHTS'

PA161838 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Omar Cabezas, chief of the Interior Ministry's Political Section, today stated that the U.S. Government has increased spy flights over Nicaraguan territory and coasts with AWACS and U-2 planes. The CIA is taking aerial photographs to train pilots who fly the bombers that will be used if the United States decides to invade Nicaragua militarily, Cabezas maintained. In addition, the Sandinist leader said that the Pacific and Atlantic coastal waters of Nicaragua are full of U.S. frigates which send Piranha-type boats to lay mines and attack economic targets in the country.

These remarks were made by Commander Cabezas at the commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the death of Commander Julio Buitrago Urroz, considered the father of the FSLN's urban resistance. Buitrago Urroz was killed as he was fighting more than 300 Somozist guardsmen in a downtown area of Managua, destroyed by an earthquake in December 1972.

BAYARDO ARCE STRESSES DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION

PA161615 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] We have to defend what we will have in the future. This statement was made by Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, at a ceremony to give property titles to peasants from several Boaco Department municipalities.

The event, at which 7,366 manzanas of land were given to Boaco peasants, took place yesterday in honor of the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

After noting achievements the Nicaraguan people have made in the fields of health, education, and agrarian reform in the past 5 years, Commander Arce called for greater efforts to defend our achievements. Commander Arce said we have to disapprove morally of the hesitant, the fearful, and those who do not help the people's fighters. He noted that there are some 100,000 Nicaraguans defending national dignity in the border areas.

[Begin recording] We must be demanding not only of ourselves, but also of those who hesitate, who are fearful. We have to state our moral disapproval of those who do not let their children join the Patriotic Military Service, those who do not contribute to helping the people's fighters.

We also have to be clear regarding those who hide behind arguments to weaken our people's fighting spirit, those who talk about reconciliation, about a dialogue -- some members of a religious order who claim to be on the side of the poor and the people. What they are trying to do is weaken the people's fighting capability, to tell the simple people not to participate in combat.

They favored the past government because that government gave them privileges and benefits. Now they claim they are concerned about peace, and they are beginning to undermine the efforts of the revolution. They thought that our people were not Christians, that our people were [word indistinct], but this is not true: Our people are Christians and revolutionary. A total of 10 counterrevolutionary priests left, and our people have not ceased to be Christians because of that. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL VICE PRESIDENT ON PRIESTS' EXPULSION

FL131540 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2357 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Leticia Herrera, vice president of Nicaragua's Council of State, said here today that minority groups within the Nicaraguan church were trying to destabilize the Sandinist government by spreading ultrarightist ideas.

On arriving in Mexico City for an official visit, Herrera said that those endeavors affect the fundamental principles of Nicaragua's revolution, and that therefore, the officials and peoples of Central America will continue to fight against those types of actions.

She said that the 10 foreign priests were expelled based on evidence that they had acted as spokesmen for the counterrevolutionaries. Herrera added that all visitors, whether clerical or not, should respect the laws and customs of any nation so as not to disparage the hospitality of that nation which opened its doors to them.

Herrera, who is also coordinator of the FSLN, discussed the prevailing situation in Nicaragua, and described it as tense because of the U.S. Administration's constant aggressions against the country.

She said that despite this, President Ronald Reagan's campaign to discredit and destabilize the government junta will not succeed because the Nicaraguan people were ready to defend their freedom at all cost.

Herrera is on a working visit to Mexico because of the fifth anniversary of Nicaragua's revolution. The celebration began yesterday with the art exhibition at the San Carlos Museum in Mexico City.

CANDIDATES FOR 4 NOVEMBER ELECTIONS NOMINATED

D. Ortega for President

PA170016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2144 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 16 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Daniel Ortega, one of the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has been designated presidential candidate for the 4 November presidential elections, Sandinist sources announced today. Ortega, 39, coordinator of the three-member junta, was nominated by the Sandinist Assembly and his candidacy will be announced tomorrow, the sources indicated.

The also said that during the week the candidates to the 90-member constituent assembly to be elected on 4 November were also designated and will be presented before the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which is organizing the elections. The elections will be the first to be held in Nicargua since the Sandinist revolution took power in 1979 after overthrowing the former strongman of the country, the late General Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Ramirez for Vice President

PA170049 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP) -- The FSLN will proclaim the candidacies of Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez, member of the current Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, for the coming November presidential elections, it was learned here today from unofficial sources. The candidacies of Ortega and Ramirez as president and vice president, respectively, will be announced at the end of the meeting of the Sandinist Assembly, consultative organ of the FSLN, which will also confirm the candidates to the constituent assembly to be elected on 4 November.

Other Nominations

PA170219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2103 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan political parties began to nominate their presidential candidates for the coming 4 November elections.

The opposition Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSC) nominated its presidential candidates in its extraordinary congress this past weekend, although its participation in the elections has not been confirmed.

Economist Adan Fletes Valle and Magdalena Rodriguez, an educator, were selected candidates for the presidency and vice presidency by the PSC.

The PSC also selected a list of 180 candidates for representatives to the Sandinist Assembly, which is comprised of more than 90 members. The PSC agreed that the final decision related to its participation in the general elections will be adopted at "any moment" by the party's national directorate.

Also, the Authentic Popular Social Christian Party (PPSCA), another faction of that political persuasion, presented Mauricio Diaz as a candidate for president and labor leader Guillermo Mejia as candidate for vice president.

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) was the first political organization to present its candidates for the coming elections. The Socialist candidates for president and vice president are labor leader Domingo Sanchez Salgado and Adolfo Evertz Velez, an expert in poultry-raising production.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY SEES MILITARY DRAFT ABUSES

PA140414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Social Christian Party stated today that the Sandinist government is "committing countless abuses" in applying the military service law.

The Social Christians, who have asked the government to temporarily suspend the military service law, claim that boys who have not yet reached the minimum age of 16 "are being drafted forcibly." The Social Christians' request was issued on the same day that 115 members of the "19 July Sandinist Youth" announced to Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, their integration into the military service and their mobilization to the combat zones.

The Social Christians issued a declaration to the press stating that young men are being drafted with "repressive methods to force them into military service."

The military service law went into effect here on 13 September 1983, giving the government power to draft thousands of young men into the Army.

The Social Christians claim that "young men are enrolled in the service, sometimes without even obtaining the minimum military training." The Social Christians say that "a military service law should be of a preventive nature. There should be a reserve institution where those drafted obtain proper training and adequate preparation for their future tasks." They claim, however, "that -- jeopardizing the lives of thousands of young men and to the chagrin of their families -- they are sent directly to the battlefields to assume the duties of a professional army."

According to the Social Christians in this country, "conscientious objection," through which no one can be forced to act against his will and which has worldwide acceptance, "has not been respected here." They claim that "there are cases of young men linked to religious organizations who have been forced into military service."

The Social Christian and other opposition parties have asked the government junta to suspend the military service law temporarily, "if it really wants the elections to be clean and honest."

The Social Christian Party said that some of its candidates for elections are young men who cannot be included in the voting lists because of the military service law.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS ON FIGHTING, CASUALTIES

Nueva Guinea Garrison Attacked

PA132321 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Interim General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 252 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 12 July]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and friendly peoples of the world that:

1. At 1200 on 30 June, the heroic Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the German Pomares Unit under the command of brave Companero (?Francisco), following the guerrilla pattern devised by our commander in chief, Eden Pastora Gomez, carried out a surprise attack on the garrison of the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in the [name indistinct] neighborhood, Nueva Guinea jurisdiction.

2. As a result of this clash, ARDE armed forces inflicted a total of 7 dead and 18 wounded on the Cuban-Soviet occupation Army.

3. We must stress that during this action eight EPS members turned themselves in to our guerrilla forces and subsequently decided to join the peasant insurrection. The rest of the troops of the Cuban-Soviet Army fled in disarray.

4. In fleeing, the enemies of freedom left behind an AK-47, 7 magazines for AK-47,s 500 rounds of ammunition, 2 RPG-7 rifles, and a car battery.

5. As a consequence of the attack, which lasted 2 hours, the garrison was completely destroyed. We had no casualties.

The struggle continues because Sandino lives! Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, Interim General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

EPS Patrol Ambushed

PA132311 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Interim General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 253 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 12 July]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and friendly peoples of the world that:

1. On 6 July at 1000, the Sandino Revolutionary Front's Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the German Pomares Unit, under the command of [name indistinct] ambushed a patrol of the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS] near the Naciones Unidas neighborhood, Nueva Guinea jurisdiction.

2. The ARDE Armed Forces, using the [word indistinct] war strategy, inflicted two dead and three wounded on the lines of the enemies of our people in a 15-minute clash. We had no casualties.

3. The following day, 7 July, at 1500, the same Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the German Pomares unit, under the command of Companero (?Gran Tirano), ambushed another patrol of the Cuban-Soviet occupation Army, also near the Naciones Unidas neighborhood, Nueva Guinea jurisdiction.

4. The EPS suffered two dead and two wounded in the 10-minute clash. We suffered no casualties.

The morale of our army defending the national sovereignty, ARDE's armed branch, continues to be high, and our forces continue dealing hard blows on the pro-Soviet Army that tramples on our fatherland's sovereignty.

Forward heroic fellow fighters! Long live freedom! Long live Sandino! Free fatherland, or death! Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, Interim General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

Town Occupied for 7 Hours

PA141721 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] In a last-minute report for Voice of Sandino, our army, the defender of national sovereignty, reports that the General Francisco Estrada Column of the Cirano Unit, under the command of Companero Navegante, seized the neighborhood of La Union, 20 km from Nueva Guinea, and occupied it for 7 hours.

The column seized strategic positions around the area, preventing the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS] forces from launching a counteroffensive to recover the area, because they are afraid of being killed by our liberating rifles.

Our army of workers and peasants has dealt (?harsh) blows to the enemies of our people in the past 8 days, dislodging them from five localities in Nueva Guinea, cutting the highway leading to Zelaya and Chontales Departments and seizing a large quantity of weapons, military supplies, and [word indistinct] in these actions.

Our revolutionary forces are in control of four localities and continue to advance invincibly toward central and northern Nicaragua. The [word indistinct] pro-Soviet EPS is in disarray. Onward, heroic fighters of peasant origin! Onward, Nicaraguan people! Victory is ours!

Another last-minute report from Companero Navegante indicates that, in heavy fighting currently under way with pro-Soviet Army forces in the vicinity of La Union, his forces have inflicted 20 dead and 20 wounded on the interventionist army.

In addition, they have seized 10 AK rifles, 1 M-60 and (?10,000) rounds of ammunition. We regret the heroic fall of a companero in the struggle. Five other companeros suffered minor wounds. The fighting continues, and we will report on the final outcome of this clash in the next few hours.

10 Killed in Ambush

PA151525 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Interim General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 254 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 14 July]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 1200 on 8 July, the Martin Lopez Column, two groups [words indistinct], led by the courageous Companeros Mario and Tigrillo, ambushed a truck carrying 10 members of the repressive State Security apparatus on the road to (Soyapa) and San Carlos, barely 15 km from Chontales.

2. The truck was completely destroyed in the ambush and all of its passengers were killed. The action lasted 5 minutes; our forces suffered no casualties.

3. The peasant uprising led by our indisputable leader Commander Eden Pastora Gomez will defeat the traitors and interventionists and restore our national sovereignty.

Without totalitarism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, Interim General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

EPS Truck Ambushed

PA151904 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Interim General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 255 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 14 July]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 0700 on 9 July, the courageous Martin Lopez Column and two combined (mocassin) groups, led by the experienced Companeros Mario and Tigrillo, ambushed a [word indistinct] truck that carried members of the Cuban-Soviet occupation Army barely 10 km from (Soyapa), in Chontales Department.

2. ARDE's guerrilla columns attacked this vehicle belonging to the totalitarian regime in Managua with rifle fire; the truck was totally destroyed and its 40 occupants were killed. The ambush lasted 10 minutes, and we did not suffer any casualties. The peasants' uprising, the armed branch of ARDE's revolutionary Sandinist forces, is advancing toward the center and north of our homeland. We are inflicting many casualties on the interventionists in our homeland, but the nine pro-Soviet commanders do not want to report this.

Without totalitarism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, Interim General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

Clash With EPS Patrol

PA152048 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Interim General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces War Bulletin No 256 issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 14 July]

[Text] The Interim General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 1600 on 8 July, the outstanding General Francisco Estrada Column of the (Piranha) Group, led by the courageous Companero (Fugitivo), engaged in a clash with a pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army, EPS, patrol in the community of (El Letrero), 10 km north of Nueva Guinea.

2. During this clash, which lasted 35 minutes, seven dead and many wounded were inflicted on the enemies of our people. Our forces suffered no casualties.

3. [Words indistinct] of the army, leaving behind [words indistinct]. Our guerrilla columns withdrew, as in other clashes, to the [words indistinct].

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Ramon, Interim General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

GOVERNMENT SAID TO REJECT CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA141344 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] From Managua, our internal resistance has informed us of a communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, in which they describe the FSLN as an atheistic party. According to the CDN's communique, the expulsion of the 10 priests offends our eminently Catholic people. In the same communique, the CDN demands that the nine pro-Soviet puppets expel instead the thousands of internationalist mercenaries who are trampling on our national dignity.

Another report we have received from our internal resistance, who operate within the system of the Marxist-Leninist regime, tells us that at a meeting held on Wednesday night with the Cuban ambassador, the nine neo-Somozists agreed not to accept the Contadora Group document on achieving peace in Nicaragua and Central America. The nine antidemocratic men do not want to see free expression or national participation in the electoral process. The nine totalitarians do not accept the clause in which the Contadora Groups asks for weapons control, nor will they allow the expulsion or elimination of the Cuban mercenaries. The nine enemies of our people and of the fraternal peoples of Central America say that all of this must be removed from the Contadora Group document. Thus, they couldn't care less about the efforts and good offices of the Contadora Group in its search for peace in Central America.

The nine are enemies of peace. The totalitarian government's refusal to accept the Contadora Group document proves what we have said in many of our Voice of Sandino programs:

The nine do not want peace, neither for Nicaragua nor for Central America at large. These nine antisocial men want only war; they want to drown Central America in blood, because they know that they will not be the ones to die and because these are the orders they have received from their [words indistinct] masters. In other words, the nine have made a mockery of the Contadora Group's efforts.

COMMUNIQUES CONDEMN EXPULSION OF PRIESTS

FDN Sees Religious Persecution

PA131954 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, communique issued on 10 July]

[Text] Religion has been, is now, and shall always be the Nicaraguan people's highest national value. The last public opinion poll -- held in 1981, before polls were banned by the Sandinist government -- reaffirmed this.

The hasty expulsion of 10 priests from our country is not only a cowardly, antinational, and undemocratic measure, it also fits a totalitarian pattern of religious persecution. The FDN strongly condemns this despicable act, and swears that it will recover our people's right to love God and to practice the Catholic faith. The expulsion of these hardworking priests, a kind which is hardly to be found in Nicaragua anymore, coincides with the continued increase in the number of loafers and internationalist parasites who are sacrificing our people instead of serving them.

We quote Ruben [Dario, a Nicaraguan poet]: Christ went through life both weak and thin, while Barabbas had slaves and wore epaulets. We ask Jesus and His Blessed Mother to protect our unfortunate people.

Issued on 10 July by the FDN National Directorate

[Signed] Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, President

Episcopal Conference Criticism

PA140047 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Our internal resistance has informed us about a statement issued by the Episcopal Conference. ARDE's internal resistance has sent us a copy of a communique issued by the Managua Episcopal Conference protesting the expulsion of 10 priests by the atheistic government of the nine.

The document states that there is persecution of the church in our country and notes that the situation faced by the Nicaraguan church at this time is grave and painful.

The prelates state that the expulsion of 10 priests who were working with the poor, peasant, and youth sectors is not an isolated matter. Our religious leaders note that the measure taken by the Managua totalitarians is part of a strategy to weaken, discredit, and frighten the church and its pastors, who work in sincere communion with their bishops and the pope.

The document adds that while the recent incidents in Nicaragua are considered very serious, the nine anti-Christians are trying to minimize their importance.

The communique notes that the few independent communications media, including Radio Catolica, are not permitted to comment on the expulsion of the priests. According to the bishops, authorities of the nine's misgovernment continually and directly attack the church and assume religious responsibilities in an attempt to (?decide) and establish the guidelines on matters that are the exclusive purview of the ecclesiastical authorities.

In this document, sent to us by our internal resistance, the bishops noted that constantly, and at times like this, the divine rabble shows up and, moving in government vehicles and with military protection, insult and threaten Catholics and their pastors.

Regarding the former priests currently in the unpopular church and the fact that they occupy political posts in the misgovernment, the bishops said that the church does not consider this helpful. On the contrary, this only helps to hide the true situation of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church.

ROBELO ON ARDE SITUATION, PRESSURES ON GOVERNMENT

PA152024 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6, 7 Jul 84 pp 20 A, 21 A

[Report on interview granted by Alfonso Robelo, member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Directorate, to Victor Hugo Murillo in San Jose on 4 July]

[Text] The internal crisis that has affected ARDE since May, leading, among other things, to the estrangement of Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, has plunged this anti-Sandinist organization into great confusion that may force it to alter the course and strategy of its struggle.

Alfonso Robelo Callejas, ARDE's foremost leader, broke his silence to warn that the organization must make a great effort to prevent a major rift within its ranks, so that it does not suffer the same "fragmentation that has affected the Cuban exile movement."

Robelo, a former member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, admitted that one of ARDE's basic problems is that when the Sandino Revolutionary Front (FRS) (led by Pastora) withdrew, it left ARDE without an armed branch. This "amputation" poses the need to explore other options.

In addition, the uncertainty that surrounds ARDE has had a negative impact on its talks with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) about uniting in a joint political and military struggle against the leftist government in Managua.

Robelo, a former businessman, granted this interview to LA NACION on Wednesday, the day after he returned from Washington, where he met with FDN representatives.

This is the first time that Alfonso Robelo has commented on ARDE's critical situation, which arose in May when contacts between the two main anti-Sandinist organizations began.

Those meetings resulted in the adoption of two clearcut stands on the advisability of and conditions necessary for the so-called "national convergence plan" with the FDN.

Meanwhile, Jose Davila Membreno of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front (FSDC), Eden Pastora of the FRS, and labor leader Donald Castillo Orozco were demanding an immediate purge of the FDN's top military commands as their main condition for a merger.

Robelo of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), Fernando "Negro" Chamorro of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua (UDN-FARN), and Zacarias Hernandez of the Movement of Solidarity With Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (SFDN), favored a more rapid integration. They believed that time was their worst enemy in the struggle against Sandinism.

The situation came to a head on 25 June, when ARDE's democratic assembly -- the organization's top decisionmaking group, composed of 26 delegates -- decreed that the FRS, by withdrawing its four representatives, had withdrawn itself from the organization.

Referring to ARDE's current situation, Robelo said: "Sincerely, there is still some confusion. There are some unclear points."

He said, first, that the composition of the bloc is not clear: "There are Miskito forces from the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity (MISURASATA) within Nicaragua, and their political leaders, except Brooklyn Rivera, belong to ARDE, yet Rivera showed up with Pastora in Washington. We don't know what is going on; there is something strange going on."

Another aspect that worries the Nicaraguan politician is the fact that ARDE does not have a military branch. ARDE is now regretting that it made the same mistake as was made in 1979, when all military power was left in the hands of the FSLN. Robelo stresses that ARDE made a mistake in concentrating the military commands in one group, the FRS."

Robelo said that this is the reason that it is not surprising that Pastora's withdrawal has caused the withdrawal of many men and commanders who are committed to the FRS, not to ARDE.

In view of this error, Robelo sees three options: First, that MISURASATA's possible permanence in the coalition will serve as a point around which all who want to fight may gather; and second, that another force may be created should this first idea fail, although Robelo is aware that this possibility offers the most difficulties.

The third option is that, if talks with the FDN succeed, an army of national unity, not necessarily excluding the participation of MISURASATA, will be created.

Robelo admits, however, that this last plan might fail if ARDE does not resolve its internal problems. He admitted that differences within his group are the "main obstacle" in talks with other rebel groups.

He said: "We don't know where we stand militarily."

Representatives of the two organizations have met informally and individually in Miami and Washington.

Robelo did not want to go into details about ARDE's conditions for a merger. He stressed, however, that ARDE has declared that "there shall be no military officer in the top coordinating commands. Former guardsmen should be inside Nicaragua fighting, after their records have been investigated. This is what we have told the FDN, and they agree to it."

The leftist Managua regime will soon face a wave of international pressures aimed at forcing it to define its political project once and for all, as well as to support the claims of opposition sectors that want effective guarantees on equality of conditions in order to participate in the general elections scheduled for November.

According to Robelo, this pressure is the result of the poor image that the Sandinist government is now facing among some sectors of Socialist International (IS) in Western Europe (especially France, Spain, and Portugal) and Latin America (Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica), which are disillusioned by Managua's increasingly marked alignment with Havana and Moscow.

Basis for the Action

The former member of the government junta, exiled from his country, explained that the strategy is supported by three bases.

The first is the political action that has already been initiated by a group of anti-Sandinist personalities headed by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez ("Cero"), Arturo Cruz, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, and Alfredo Cesar, former president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank. These men recently met in the U.S. capital.

This group of personalities -- which Robelo described as the "Superrescue" group, alluding to the now defunct civic group that was once formed by Cruz and Cesar, among others -- would exert pressure, making the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) demands its own.

The CDN, which groups all of the parties opposed to Sandinism in addition to two labor unions and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), is demanding the elminiation of the emergency law in order to participate actively in the campaign, as well as free access to the electoral records so that they can inspect them.

Robelo added that this initiative "came out of Venezuela when Eden was in a clinic under the protection of former President Carlos Andres Perez, who seems to be the mastermind."

A second step in the action was initiated with the meetings that Pastora held in Washington with Democratic and Republican congressmen, among whom he created a good impression, Robelo said.

"Taking advantage of the strength they acquired by rejecting the supplementary aid ($21 million) for covert operations in Nicaragua, the congressmen are trying to pressure the Sandinists so that there will be an opening in the elections," the anti-Sandinist politican said.

However, this step would be linked to the need to achieve an "echo" in the Old World, for which, he affirmed, a distinguished Democrat from the House of Representatives will soon travel to Strasbourg, France (taking advantage of the U.S. congressional recess) to put the idea to the European Parliament.

All of these details, according to Alfonso Robelo, were provided to him by a U.S. congressman whose name he did not reveal.

The third factor that comes into play is the change in attitude of some European parties affiliated with the IS which, Robelo says, he perceives.

"Those attacks," he said, were the reason for the recent trip by Commander Bayardo Arce to Western Europe in an effort to neutralize the actions of those who oppose the Managua regime.

However, the ARDE leader insisted that the effects of the pressure will be perceived very soon. "That will be quick," he added.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE -- Thorvald Stoltenberg has been appointed the Socialist International's special representative to Nicaragua. The announcement was made yesterday by Willy Brandt, the organization's president, who said that the post was created based on an agreement with the FSLN. The press communique transmitted from London notes that Stoltenberg is a former Norwegian defense minister, a member of the Norwegian Labor Party, and is known internationally as an expert on development, disarmament, and Third World affairs. [Excerpt] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Jul 84 p 12 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA -- Aldo Diaz has been appointed the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Venezuela. Ambassador Diaz left for Caracas yesterday, declaring before his departure that the relations between the Nicaraguan Government and the Venezuelan Government are in perfect harmony. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Jul 84 p 16 PA]

CASTRO PRESENTS PIONEERS DAY CEREMONY SPEECH

FL161129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has given the concluding speech at the Pioneers Day ceremony held at the Ernesto Guevara Central Pioneers Palace. He said: The children have thanked us for carrying out the revolution and we have thanked them a thousand times for the profound hope they place in us.

In his speech, the commander in chief referred to the enormous effort made by the revolution during the past 25 years. He said: No matter how great the revolution's accomplishments, we have no right to feel satisfied and we will not feel satisfied with what we have done. Eternal impatience must be one of our slogans because when we achieve something, we always know we can still accomplish much more.

Other members of the party Politburo, leaders of the state, mass organizations, Union of Young Communists [UJC], and different institutions were with Fidel on the speakers platform. Thousands of Pioneers representing all the country's children attended the ceremony. Among them were vanguard members of the Pioneer Organization. The ceremony also commemorated the 10th anniversary of the celebration of Pioneers Day in Cuba, and the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Ernesto Guevara Central Pioneers Palace.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, PETROLEUM

FL170035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has described the results of the last election held for delegates to the National Assembly of People's Government and the forming of assemblies at the municipal and provincial level as being satisfactory. The Politburo emphasized the significance these activities had in the advance of a socialistic democracy, and which took place with the peoples massive, conscious, and enthusiastic participation as they designated, nominated, and elected their representatives to the principal state institutions at each level.

The Politburo also agreed to recommend to the Council of Minister's Executive Committee that a committee be formed of various organizations for the purpose of studying the location and distribution, by territory, of offices where people would go to conduct government related business, such as applications for certificates, changes of residence, coupon rationing books, and other matters.

The Politburo also studied a report on the geological situation in Cuba. The report described the advances which have been made in geology, and outlined the manner in which to consolidate this activity at all levels.

The document, which was approved, described the present situation concerning petroleum and solid minerals explorations, the future prospects of this sector, and the main work projections in this field.

BRAZILIAN WORKERS PARTY LEADER DA SILVA VISITS

PY140328 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Luiz Inacio da Silva, president of the Workers Party [PT], is in Cuba to meet Fidel Castro. Da Silva heads a delegation which includes Deputy (Jauma de Souza Bond), PT Secretary (Jose Eliseu), and lawyer (Luis Eduardo Greenhouse). From Cuba they will go to Nicaragua to attend the anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO KAMPUCHEA

BK141216 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 14 -- The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea has received greetings on the party's 33rd anniversary from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The message recalls the history of the KPRP and its successes in all fields in the struggle of peace, social development and socialism, and notes that the KPRP has constantly enhanced its militant solidarity with the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and foiled all enemies' perfidious moves. The Communist Party of Cuba reiterates full support for the KPRP's just cause, and voices conviction that the militant solidarity between the two parties will develop and strenghten constantly, the message says.

U.S. GROUPS SAID TO BE SUPPORTING CONTRAS

FL161455 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] In Washington, THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that ultraconservative organizations are sending financial aid and equipment to Nicaraguan contras. Some $17 million has been sent by these groups to complete the aid given by the CIA to mercenaries operating against the Nicaraguan people.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT MEETS U.S. GENERAL VESSEY

PA170311 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova met with Gen John Vessey, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Tegucigalpa, to discuss the 1954 military cooperation agreement between the two countries. When the meeting ended, John Negroponte, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, said that Gen Vessey's visit was to reassure the great friendship that exists between the two countries, which are pursuing common objectives for Central America. We want to end the rumor about differences between the United States and Honduras once and for all, Negroponte said. Gen Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, and Gen Walter Lopez, Honduran Armed Forces chief, were also present at Suazo Cordova's meeting with General Vessey.

MEXICO TARGET OF U.S.-BASED RELIGIOUS SECTS

PA170327 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico is the primary target of penetration by U.S.-based religious sects and the effects are most strongly felt at the U.S.-Mexican border, the Mexican daily ULTIMAS NOTICIAS stated.

The paper cites a document issued by the Mexican bishops conference in which the church expresses its concern over the proselytizing being carried out by such sects, which, using large amounts of money sent form the United States, erect temples in a short period of time and broadcast costly radio and television programs. The publication adds that the sects use brainwashing techniques which immerse their followers in a level of passivity and blind obedience so high that it is possible for them to stage self-mutilations or mass suicides like the one carried out by the members of the Peoples Temple in Guyana.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ON TOUR; BOMBING NOTED

PA161924 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] In his Sunday homily Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, the archbishop of San Salvador, denounced the indiscriminate bombing that the Army carried out in the Suchitoto area in June. This action caused the deaths of several peasants in the region. Rivera y Damas added that 11 people died in armed clashes in various parts of the country last week and emphasized the need for a dialogue among the belligerent forces in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, it was learned in the Salvadoran capital that FMLN forces dynamited railroad tracks while a train was passing through San Antonio Grande. The train was on its way to Honduras. Heavy fighting ensued between the police forces guarding the convoy and the rebel group that ambushed it. It was reported that 20 of the 25 train's security agents were killed.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Jose Napoleon Duarte has begun his first tour since he assumed office. He will be seeking aid for the battered economy of that Central American country. The tour will include the FRG, Belgium, and France, with a 24-hour stopover in New York.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON U.S. ELECTION INTERFERENCE

PA160105 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Report by Francisco Urizarri, PRELA correspondent in Managua]

[Text] The State Council is currently the center of political activities in Nicaragua with debates on reforms to the Electoral Law proposed by two party blocs. A special commission analyzed the changes and submitted a report to the plenum on Tuesday on 16 reform articles that are now the object of discussion. Among the 10 articles already approved by the State Council are the expansion of the Supreme Electoral Council from 3 to 5 members, the elimination of the division of the Managua region into two sub-regions, and the reaffirmation that the electoral campaign will last 12 weeks.

Also of importance was the increase in the government's financial contribution to the electoral campaign of the parties that participated in the election. The figure was increased from $600,000 to the equivalent of $800,000, despite the econnomic limitations Nicaragua is experiencing.

The State Council is currently debating an increase in the radio and television time that political groups will have to make their electoral programs known.

It must be noted that the current Electoral Law was approved less than 4 months ago. The FSLN and the mass organizations that support it, which form a majority in the State Council, accepted the introduction of the proposed reforms to this law as a reaffirmation of the Sandinist interest in showing the flexibility with which the revolution faces the electoral process, thus following the pluralistic political line applied in the country.

The aspects that cannot be changed are, first of all, the 4 November election date and the internal structure of the electoral process because substantial reforms to it would mean that the elections would have to be postponed. Only 12 days are left until the deadline for the registration of candidates. To date, only two parties have announced the nomination of their candidates: the Socialist and the Popular Social Christian Parties. This means that there will be intense activity in the next few days since it is expected that 10 parties will present candidates, despite the more or less veiled threats of abstention by some rightwing groups. For the time being, in the days prior to the fifth anniversary of the revolution and when the Nicaraguans are preparing many activities to celebrate it, the political debates are increasing and will reach their climax on 4 November 1984.

NICARAGUA'S WHEELOCK DISCUSSES AGRARIAN REFORM

PA162024 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural, cattle development, and agrarian reform, has stated that the agrarian reform, linked to sovereignty, represents the recovery of the homeland and lands for all. In remarks to BARRICADA, published in Managua, Wheelock stressed that the goal of land being for all Nicaraguans has been met in the past 5 years of the revolution. On the occasion of Agrarian Reform Day today, Wheelock said that the government is promoting new agricultural development projects in accordance with natural resources and market possibilities.

H. ORTEGA WARNS OF DIFFICULT TIMES IN NICARAGUA

FL161204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega has warned that in the immediate future, his country's political and military situation will be more tense, more complex, and more demanding than before, indicating that mercenary groups would intensify their operations in the next few months. Humberto Ortega called on soldiers in the Army to vote in next November's national elections to reaffirm the Sandinist will, patriotic will, and the idea of free fatherland or death. The Sandinist leader urged the members of the Army to carry out political activity in order to explain to the public the causes of the difficulties that it faces.

Humberto Ortega said that the United States seeks to boycott Nicaraguan presidential and legislative elections so that the revolution will be unable to make way for the forming of a government that is recognized and reaffirmed by the people.

DISPUTE ARISES IN PERU OVER ELECTORAL ALLIANCE

PA170315 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The nomination of Luis Bedoya Reyes as presidential candidate of Peru's rightwing Popular Christian Party [PPC] has given rise to disputes in connection with the formation of an electoral alliance between that party and the ruling goverment party.

PPC Secretary General Richard Amiel said that the only way to conclude an alliance with President Fernando Belaunde Terry's Popular Action Party [AP] is to nominate Bedoya Reyes. However, Bedoya Reyes and the president will have to decide this matter together, the PPC leader said.

Meanwhile, Javier Alva Orlandini, secretary general of the government party who aspires to the presidential nomination, said that his party will only be willing to enter an alliance with other political groups if AP's supremacy is acknowledged.

URUGUAYAN DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND FERREIRA RELEASE

PA161850 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] In the past few hours many persons, including several political leaders, were arrested in several Uruguayan cities during demonstrations to demand a general amnesty and, especially, amnesty for Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the National Party.

Most of the arrests took place in the cities of Melo and San Carlos. Tomorrow there will be a demonstration in a Montevideo square to demand the release of Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul, who as of Monday will have spent 1 month in prison. Ferreira Aldunate returned to Uruguay on 16 June after 11 years in exile.

JUAN ALMEIDA PRESIDES AT FAR GRADUATION

FL141602 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Service at 1232 GMT on 14 July begins live coverage of the FAR's military schools commencement ceremony, held at Havana's Revolutionary Square. The announcer reports that the name given to this graduating class is the 31st Anniversary of the Attack on Moncada Garrison. The new officers come from the FAR's Inter Forces school, the General Antonio Maceo school, the FAR artillery school, the Commander Camilo Cienfuegos school, the technical-military school, the Cuban Naval academy, the communications school, the General Carlos Roloff chemical soldiers school, and the Air Force school. A call to attention is heard and the military band begins to play.

The announcer then reports the arrival of the reviewing officer, Brigade General Carlos Ricardo Perez, alternate member of the party's Central Committee. Chief of troops Colonel Carlos Damas Rodriguez joins Gen Perez at the reviewing stand. Gen Perez salutes the cadets on behalf of the party's Central Committee, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, and the Minister of the FAR.

The announcer reports that Commander of the Revolution and Politburo member Juan Almeida is presiding over the graduation and that other party and government leaders, and representatives from political and mass organizations, as well as deputy FAR Ministers, generals, chiefs and officers from the FAR and Interior Ministry are in attendance. An unidentified woman officer delivers the graduation speech. The first item in the speech is the presentation of the diplomas; second, the graduating class is designated the 31st anniversary of the attack on the Moncada; third, the students gradute in the established form: fourth, she congratulates the graduates and demands from them loyalty to Cuba's military traditions to the working class, to the party, and to the commander in chief. Congratulations are extended to the teachers and trainers. The document is signed by Minister of the FAR Army General Raul Castro Ruz.

The order is given for the graduates to receive their diplomas, the military students then return is to their previous positions to take their oath of service. The oath is read by an unidentified graduating officer. Pioneer elementary student Ernesto Garcia Peralta reads a speech and says the pioneers are ready to defend Cuba at the side of the FAR. After the pioneer students ends his speech it is announced that comrade Orlando Lugo Fonte, alternate Central Committee member and the party first secretary in Pinar del Rio Province, will make the closing remarks.

The main points in Lugo Fonte's speech are that Cuba's two most important objectives are defense and production. He calls on all the graduates to keep up to date on military training, to keep in mind their ideological studies, and underscores that both men and women should be ready to defend Cuba, and that everyone should be better organized in the training, mobilization, and defense tactics in order to be prepared against the imperialist enemy.

After Lugo Fonte ends his speech, the military band begins playing Cuba's national anthem.

The announcer then reports that the graduating military students are marching toward the parade's starting point. The announcer comments that the irresponsible and adventurous policies of Yankee imperialism have forced Cuba to increase its military preparedness and Armed Forces mobilization capability. And, that this is why each year hundreds of students graduate from Cuba's military schools. He adds that the students also contribute to improving military quality, perfecting and consolidating the knowledge gained in their studies. The military units begin marching by the presidential stand. Live relay ends at 1325 GMT.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN YOUTH GROUP VISITS -- A Bulgarian youth brigade headed by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, has visited Santiago de Cuba Province and held a fraternal meeting with members of this province's Committee for the Defense of the Revolution. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 16 Jul 84 FL]

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FUEL PRICE INCREASES

FL121222 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jul 84 p 1

[By Maximo Manuel Perez]

[Excerpt] President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday discussed future fuel price readjustments with his economic advisers.

At the meeting, held at the National Palace, the president listened to his advisers' opinions on the new prices, especially those concerning gasoline prices after petroleum imports have been transferred to preferential or moderate price markets.

Official sources said the government still did not have a list of definite prices, but that an evaluation was under way so that the transfer of petroleum imports to a different market would affect propane gas "as little as possible."

A well-informed source assured that gasoline prices would not exceed $3.50 (DR) per gallon.

JORGE: BALAGUER PROPOSAL WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

FL132132 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 4 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday said that former President Joaquin Balaguer's Sunday speech in Santiago, proposing that his political organization and the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] sign an agreement to support the same candidates in the 1986 elections, should be given "profound consideration" with all the attention its contents deserve.

Balaguer proposed that the Reformist Party and the PRD should support the same presidential and vice presidential candidates in the 1986 elections. According to the proposal, those candidates would be selected from among persons of good moral and intellectual character who are not active militants in those two political organizations. Balaguer said such an agreement is not rare or extravagant.

Young Reformists' Rejection

FL162122 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] The Committee of Young Reformists (CJR) has rejected Dr Joaquin Balaguer's proposal for the Reformist and Dominican Revolutionary political parties to present the same candidates in the next elections.

Speaking on behalf of the CJR, Eddy Perello and J. Guzman said that if this proposal was accepted the hopes of dozens of political leaders who aspire to elected office would be thwarted.

They pointed out that this measure would also affect Dr Balaguer's hopes of making the party more democratic and that it would alienate the Dominican youth from the country's political life.

FDF LEADERS PREDICT RESULTS OF INFLATION

FL161324 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO 5 Jul 84 p 11

[Text] A leader of the February Democratic Front (FDF) has said that he considers the crisis that most Dominicans are enduring as "highly dangerous for the country's immediate future."

Dr Pablo Maria Hernandez said that any examination of the government's political actions in recent weeks clearly demonstrates the danger of the present situation.

He said: "Collecting old tires in the poorer sections; breaking into the homes of democratic, leftist, and labor leaders; unjust imprisonments; the president's speech in Santiago de los Caballeros; statements by the Armed Forces secretary on television; and recent statements by the National Institute of Price Stabilization's INESPRE director on gasoline prices shooting up to $4 a gallon and ensuring inflationary consequences demonstrate truly conspiratorial measures against most Dominicans and the country."

The university professor and FDF vice secretary general said if there is a new increase in fuel prices along with an increase in most essential and secondary goods, the logical reaction of the Dominicans will be mass protests, strike, or a boycott of these governmental measures having the support of big business and proimperialist political leaders.

ECONOMIC ACCORD TO BE SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA

FL162216 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jul 84 pp 1, 10

[By Saul Pimentel]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministries of Venezuela and the Dominican Republic will today sign a joint statement saying that the two nations agree to widen their ties of friendship and cooperation in economic and cultural areas.

The document will be signed at a ceremony to be held at the Foreign Secretariat at 1730. All the delegation members who accompanied Venezuela's Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul will attend the ceremony as well as top level Dominican Foreign Secretariat officials.

The document will culminate meetings which have been held on various matters by representatives from the two countries, and which ended yesterday at the Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST BLOC CONGRESS -- The Socialist Bloc [BS] directorate has announced that between 28-30 June it will hold its first congress, thus responding to the government's alleged repression over the last few months. Delegations from Cuba, El Salvador, Suriname, Switzerland, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Spain, Guyana, Haiti, and Venezuela have been invited. The congress's plenary sessions will be held at Dominican Community Party headquarters. The BS also reported that leaders from various leftist Dominican parties will attend. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 21 Jun 84 p 2 FL]

COMMONWEALTH CORPORATION INCREASES AID TO REGION

FL161252 Bridgetown CANA in English 2108 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 15, CANA -- The Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), headquartered in London, increased its commitment in the Caribbean and the Americas from 101.0 million pounds sterling to 116.6 million last year.

According to the CDC's 1983 report just released here, investment in the region totalled 69.0 million sterling last year against 56.1 million the previous year. Investment in the Eastern Caribbean alone was slightly higher last year, moving from 25.2 million sterling to 25.8 million. The report showed the CDC maintaining shares in or making loans to several projects, ranging from electricity, tourism, housing mortgage and shipping to dairy farming and citrus production.

New aid included two loans totalling 1.5 million sterling to the Jamaica Government last year for on-lending to Serge Island Dairies Limited. Further progress was reported on the CDC's general objective of progressively handing over its responsibilities for electricity utilities in the Eastern Caribbean. The CDC's controlling shareholding in the Dominica Electricity Services Ltd was transferred to the island's government while its long-term loans remained with the company. Total investment and commitments of the CDC came to 775.8 million last year against 703.8 million the previous year. They included a first project in Vanuatu, and resumption of new investment in Uganda.

Projects represented by new commitments are estimated to create 26,000 jobs and settle 17,000 small farmers, and bring under cultivation 61,000 hectares as estates, outgrower or smallholder projects with plantings of oil palm, rubber, sugar, cocoa, coffee, tea, wheat and maize.

They are also aimed at creating 590 megawatts of new electricity generating capacity, provide 17,000 metres per day of drinking water and establishing 1,800 housing units.

BAHAMAS

PREMIER TO SUE U.S. TELEVISION NETWORK

WA0717837 Rome IPS in English 13 Jul 84

[Text] Montreal, July 13 (IPS) -- Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling has decided to sue NBC in a Canadian court because the network reported that he had protected Bahamian drug smugglers, the TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL reported today.

A Canadian lawyer told the newspaper that Sir Lynden, 54, probably chose the Supreme Court of Ontario for his suit because Canadian libel law is stricter than that of the United States.

In addition, the Bahamian premier is also suing 16 Canadian cable television companies and a Montreal satellite broadcaster for transmitting the NBC reports. Sir Lynden has denied the broadcasts, made last September and again in February, which he said had disgraced and injured his reputation.

Re-elected in 1982, the leader of the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) last month accused the United States of planning a "well-orchestrated conspiracy" to force him out of office.

JAMAICA

SEAGA BEGINS DEBT RESCHEDULING TALKS IN PARIS

FL161850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1648 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga today begins two days of debt rescheduling talks in Paris with Western creditor nations as part of an overall rescheduling of this country's 3.1 billion U.S. dollar external debt.

Seaga and Central Bank governor, Horace Barber, left here Saturday night for negotiations with the Paris Club, the group that coordinates debt talks for member states of the Organization for Cooperation in Economic Development (OECD).

Jamaica is seeking rescheduling of an estimated 120 million U.S. dollars in principal and interest payments or arrears falling due in March 1985.

The government has not said precisely what conditions are being sought, but Seaga told reporters that he would wish a medium term arrangement.

Jamaica was given the impetus to go ahead with its rescheduling efforts following last month's agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a one year program worth 150 million U.S. dollars in stand-by credit and compensatory finance.

According to Jamaica's letter of intent to the IMF, the island's overdue debt servicing obligations at the end of March stood at 362 million U.S. dollars.

The government said it intended to clear these arrears by year-end by cash payments or rescheduling agreements.

Jamaica had been put on hold by the international banking system for a year while it ironed out problems with the IMF over a previous agreement whose conditions were breached and negotiatied a new facility with the fund. Rescheduling talks slowed and commercial loans dried up.

However, in a weekend speech here Central Bank Governor Barber said that international bankers were willing to talk again where before "all they would give me was coffee."

In fact, following the IMF agreement, a consortium of Western banks formalized the rescheduling of approximately 166 million U.S. dollars in principal payments that would have fallen due between last year June and March 1985. The banks had agreed in principle to the rescheduling in June 1983. The IMF agreement came after Trinidad and Tobago rescheduled 96 mllion U.S. dollars owed to it by Jamaica.

The next item on Jamaica's rescheduling agenda is talks either later this week or early next week between Central Bank officials and the Venezuelans over 73 million U.S. dollars whose maturity Kingston would like to have extended.

Barber said, too, that Mexico, Libya, Algeria, and Iraq had also been approached about debt rescheduling. The amounts involved have not been disclosed, but the Central Bank governor said there had been a favourable response from Mexico.

BAUXITE TO BE TRADED TO USSR FOR TRACTORS

FL121800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1558 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 12, CANA -- Guyana will trade bauxite for 55 tractors from the Soviet Union under a barter agreement between the two countries, a senior government official said. The cost of the deal and the amount of bauxite was not disclosed.

The tractors, which will be used mainly in the sugar industry, are expected to arrive here by the end of the year, agricultural engineer of the Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) Norman Friday told CANA. Friday returned home last week after visiting the Soviet Union to examine the 75-horsepower tractors, which are two-wheeled [as received]. He also said a "reasonable quantity of spare parts" will accompany the tractors. A mobile service vehicle to facilitate field repairs is also included in the deal. Friday also said a technician from the Soviet Union will be coming to Guyana for three months to carry out a training program for tractor operators.

The countertrade arrangement is the latest which the Guyana Government has concluded with socialist countries. Similar agreements already exist with China, Cuba, and East Germany.

Meanwhile, Guyana plans to set up a joint fishing project with China, and a team headed by Chairman of Guyana Fisheries Limited (GFL) Robert Williams will leave next week for Peking.

A GFL official said the five-member team will hold talks with the Chinese company -- Agricon -- with which an agreement was signed here in Georgetown last month, paving the way for collaboration in a seafood oriented company in Guyana. "The team from China had indicated to us that their company was willing to provide trawlers, expertise, and equipment for the joint venture," Williams told CANA.

Joint cooperation in several areas was among the matters discussed during the visit to China by President Forbes Burnham last month.

YUGOSLAV FIRM TO MINE IN ESSEQUIBO REGION

FL162320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 16, CANA -- A team from the Yugoslav firm Rudis is due to arrive in Guyana within another two weeks to mine for gold in this country's vast mineral rich Mazaruni area, in Essequibo country, a government official said here today.

Drilling and testing equipment to be used by the firm has already arrived here, but work on access roads has been halted because of inclement weather, the official told CANA. The visit of the team is in keeping with an agreement signed last November between governments of the countries.

Guyana has also signed an agreement with the Canadian firm Southern Star Resources for the exploration of gold and diamonds in four areas. These areas are Baramita and Arakaka in the country's north western district, and Peters mine and Putareng in the Mazaruni mining district, which are all located in the vast Essequibo region being claimed by neighboring Venezuela.

WPA 'COMMITTED' TO USING PEACEFUL TACTICS

FL122337 Bridgetown CANA in English 1726 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, July 12, CANA -- Disturbed by events in Grenada, the Marxist-led Working People's Alliance (WPA), once pledged to the violent overthrow of the Forbes Burnham government, now says it is committed to "the peaceful road to political freedom."

"Now that after Grenada there can't be any dreams of any kind of revolution by force of arms or any such thing, we are suggesting to the people that we have to consider for the first time a struggle for free and fair elections," WPA co-leader Eusi Kwayana said in a CANA interview.

A four- and half-a-year-old experiment with Marxism in Grenada was ended last October by a U.S.-led invasion. The People's Revolutionary Government which took power in a 1979 coup was itself removed in a military takeover by a radical faction, prompting the intervention by foreign forces.

The WPA says it has started a "free and fair election" campaign, the main focus of which is the holding of public meetings. This is taking place about a year before elections are constitutionally due, though the WPA speculates the poll may come earlier.

Kwayana said a broad-based administration, representing all sectors of national life, will have to undertake the task of supervising Guyana's economic recovery. The WPA will not insist that the program of such an administration be socialist, he added. "There is a great hysteria in Guyana now about socialism and in fact, we have come to the position that the objective situation in Guyana does not allow the building of any new system," the WPA leader said.

BAUXITE INDUSTRY SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY

FL121356 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Guyana's bauxite industry, one of the pillars of its economy, is said to be showing positive signs of recovery after a problem-ridden year in 1983.

Statistics show that for the first 4 months of this year, the Guyana Mining Enterprise [Guymine] has been able to reduce its (?after-tax loss) from its budgeted $10.1 million (U.S.) to $9.3 million (U.S.). During January to April of 1983, the company had suffered an after-tax loss of $16.1 million (U.S.). Guymine's chairman and chief executive officer Dempson (Barrow) said productivity per worker so far this year has almost doubled when compared with last year's levels.

For the first quarter of this year Guymine surpassed production and sales targets for (calquin) bauxite and achieved more than 80 percent of its target for the processing and export of the metal grey product.